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CIA Directed Raid On Nicaraguan Oil Port, Sources Say

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Three months before directing the mining of Nicaragua's harbors, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency directed a sabotage raid against the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, destroying 3.2 million gallons of fuel and forcing the evacuation of the town, U.S. intelligence sources say.

The sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said that the mining, the Oct. 10 raid on Corinto was carried out by Latin American commandos who reached the port by speedboat from a ship offshore where CIA agents directed the operation.

"This was totally a CIA operation," said one source, adding that the raid — not the mining that began in January — marked the first time the agency entered directly into the fighting against the leftist Nicaraguan government.

Another source said that the raid was one in a series of CIA-directed seaport attacks dating back to an assault on oil storage and pipeline facilities at Puerto Sandino on Sept. 8. Both Corinto and Puerto Sandino are on the Pacific coast.

Members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who complained last week that they were not adequately informed about the mining, also appeared not to have known about the CIA's role in the Corinto raid, according to sources close to the panel.

The CIA declined comment Tuesday on its reported role.

CIA Admits Delay
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The CIA has reversed itself and acknowledged that earlier this year it delayed for six weeks a response to a request by the Senate intelligence committee for a briefing on covert activity in Nicaragua.

A CIA spokesman, George Laufer, said Monday he gave an incorrect account Sunday when he told The New York Times that William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, had been ready to brief the panel in January but had not done so until March because the senators had asked for delays.

The retraction was made after Robert R. Simmons, the committee's staff director, told The Times on Monday that he asked Clair George, the CIA's liaison officer, in late January for a briefing in early February. Mr. Simmons said the CIA sought two delays and did not brief the committee until March 8.

The CIA, in seeking to demonstrate that it had kept the committee informed, acknowledged publicly for the first time Monday its involvement in harbor mining.

Mr. Simmons filled in additional details on briefing arrangements.

In a telephone call that he initiated, Mr. Laufer said that on Jan. 12, Mr. Casey told Senators Barry Goldwater and Daniel Patrick Moynihan in a letter that the CIA would "withdraw the full amount of money" — \$24 million — in funds approved for Nicaraguan activities.

"I was a little surprised," Mr. Simmons said. "I spoke to Clair George around Jan. 23 and told him that, on the basis of this request, the members would probably want a meeting with Mr. Casey before the February recess."

"He called me back," Mr. Simmons said, "and said the administration was still trying to make a decision on the issue of supplemental funds over and above the \$24 million, and could the committee wait until after the recess for the hearing. He also said that, because the Nicaraguan program was part of the president's foreign policy, he felt Secretary of State George P. Shultz should be the lead witness."

Mr. Simmons said Mr. Goldwater had agreed to accommodate the CIA, and a meeting was set for Feb. 29. Meanwhile, unknown to the Senate committee, the CIA had briefed the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on Jan. 31.

On Feb. 24, Mr. Simmons said, he was called by Mr. George and told that the agency did not want to hold a briefing on Feb. 29, as scheduled, because Mr. Shultz would be "unavailable." Mr. Simmons said he told Mr. George that there was pressure from many committee members for a briefing and he refused to postpone the meeting.

But on Feb. 27, Mr. Simmons said, Mr. Casey telephoned Mr. Goldwater to seek a delay, and Mr. Goldwater agreed to a March 8 meeting.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

President Plans Reform For Brazil

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has proposed a far-reaching constitutional reform that would curtail the exceptional powers of Brazil's recent military presidents and return the country to full democracy in 1988.

The constitutional amendment, submitted to the National Congress Monday in Brasilia, was the first formal timetable proposed by the government for restoring direct presidential elections in Brazil after two decades of military rule.

Government officials said the plan was a response to an opposition campaign for direct elections to choose Mr. Figueiredo's successor early next year. The National Congress is expected to vote on the opposition proposal next week.

"Today the people are showing their desire for change. The government cannot ignore it," Mr. Figueiredo said in a national television address Monday night. "It is necessary to change the constitution. We are going to change it."

Mr. Figueiredo's plan, which reflects the views of military leaders as well as most of the government's Social Democratic Party, preserves the election of his successor by a special electoral college in which the Social Democratic Party holds a firm majority.

However, the amendment shortens the term of the next president from six to four years and provides a two-round election for president in 1988. It also would strip the president of exceptional powers, such as decreeing law increases without Congress's approval.

Mayors and some other local officials appointed by state or federal authorities would be decided by direct election in 1986 under the government plan. State governors and legislators, city councils and Congress were chosen by an open election allowed by the military in 1982.

Mr. Figueiredo said the new amendment was meant to be the basis for broad negotiations between the government and the opposition on both elections and the overall transition from authoritarian to democratic rule.

"The initiative I took today," he said, "is an invitation for negotiation."

With a two-thirds majority needed in both houses of Congress to amend the constitution, neither the government nor the four opposition parties have sufficient strength to win approval for their proposals without substantial bipartisan support.

Government officials have said they are willing to negotiate on further reforms with opposition leaders and modify all the points in the constitutional package except the provision for indirect elections.

Until now, opposition leaders have said they would not negotiate with the government until after April 25, when the Congress votes on their own amendment for direct elections. Even if that proposal is



A man leaves Libya's London mission with his hands up after the shooting. He was detained.

Conservative Leader in Salvador Says He'll Stay Neutral in Runoff Election

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Francisco Jose Guerrero, the Salvadoran conservative who finished third in the first round of voting in El Salvador's presidential election last month, said Monday he would remain neutral in the May 6 runoff.

Political analysts here called Mr. Guerrero's decision a blow to Roberto d'Aubuisson, the far-right candidate, who faces Jose Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, in the voting.

Mr. Guerrero, leader of the National Conciliation Party, said he would reject an offer by the far right to participate in a future government and would not support Mr. d'Aubuisson, head of the extremist Nationalist Republican Alliance.

A former army major, Mr. d'Aubuisson received 29 percent of the vote in the first round, on March 25. He is thought to be trailing far behind Mr. Duarte, who received 43 percent.

Mr. Guerrero got 19 percent of the vote last month and his support was viewed as substantially more important to Mr. d'Aubuisson than to Mr. Duarte.

He acknowledged that his neutral stance was likely to help Mr. Duarte, because his supporters had not been "ordered to vote against



Francisco Jose Guerrero

join," Mr. Guerrero said in an interview. "They'll have to adopt their ideology to ours, but they continue to present the same thesis."

He also said that the Salvadoran Army was concerned that if Mr. d'Aubuisson won, the United States would withdraw military aid. Mr. d'Aubuisson has been linked to the death squads that have taken thousands of lives in El Salvador in the last five years. He has denied any connection to the squads.

At least two of Mr. Guerrero's advisers strongly favor Mr. Duarte, and most political analysts contend that it will be fairly easy for the Christian Democrat to win the National Conciliation Party votes he needs to be elected.

Mr. Guerrero said he expected some of his supporters to abstain, and others to vote for Mr. d'Aubuisson or Mr. Duarte.

He stressed that his decision not to support Mr. d'Aubuisson had been made because he wanted to consolidate his party and bring it closer to the political center, and to begin planning his strategy for legislative elections in 1985.

Mr. Guerrero said he still had to talk to his supporters before making a formal announcement of his neutrality, but acknowledged that he had made his decision.

Both Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Libyan Embassy Gunman Fires on London Protest; Police Besiege Building

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — A gunman sprayed submachine-gun fire from a window of the Libyan Embassy here Tuesday at masked students demonstrating against the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. A policeman was killed and 11 students were injured, Scotland Yard said.

Hundreds of police rushed to the embassy, on St. James's Square a few blocks from Piccadilly Circus, and sealed off surrounding streets.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said the government had protested to Libya about "the most disgraceful and barbaric outrage that London has seen for a very long time."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, visiting Portugal, said she was "gravely concerned." Other politicians called for all Libyan diplomats to be expelled from Britain.

The home secretary said that contact had been made with "senior people" in the embassy, officially called the People's Bureau, and that "they are prepared to cooperate." But it was unclear whether this meant British police would be allowed into the embassy to search for the gunman.

"We will never allow anyone to go inside our embassy," Foreign Minister Sir Nigel Lawson said in a telephone interview with the BBC.

There were unconfirmed reports that anti-terrorist squads had been dropped by helicopter onto the building. Police erected large plastic sheets at entrances to St. James's Square to block views of the Libyan mission, a tactic they used four years ago when British commandos stormed the Iranian Embassy to end a five-day siege.

"Time is on our side," said Richard Wells, chief spokesman at Scotland Yard. "We're prepared to wait a long time." He said the people inside the embassy had not made any demands.

BBC radio had a telephone contact with those inside the Libyan mission, who said: "We have no injuries in the bureau... the committee is in charge. We have a committee here ruling." The spokesman gave no other information.

A short time after the mid-morning shooting, a man emerged from the embassy and was arrested. But officials said they did not know if he was the gunman.

A staff member of the Libyan news agency, JANA, identified the man as Salah Najim, the chief of

JANA's London bureau. The staff member, who would not give her name, said: "He was there covering what was happening, and as he came out of the embassy, he was arrested."

A Scotland Yard spokesman said Yvonne Fletcher, a 25-year-old policewoman, died after being shot in the abdomen. She was among the police officers assigned to the demonstration.

Late Tuesday, police said one of the wounded demonstrators was in serious condition, eight were in good condition, one had been discharged from the hospital and one had not required hospital treatment.

"Shortly after 10 o'clock a number of shots were heard," the spokesman said, describing the attack Tuesday morning. "We are not confirming what kind of gunfire or where it came from." The spokesman added: "The area has been cleared, cordoned and sealed off. Armed police have surrounded the embassy."

At Heathrow Airport, police arrested six men who they said were involved in the shooting, but officers did not give details of the link to the violence. When a Libyan Boeing 727 arrived at Heathrow, it was immediately surrounded by armed police with dogs trained to detect explosives.

In Tripoli, the Libyan news agency said in a London-dated dispatch that the embassy "was captured."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Zimbabwe Army Troops Are Accused of Atrocities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Government troops raped, tortured, killed and starved villagers during a two-month hunt for dissidents in Matabeleland province, according to a report by Roman Catholic officials.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, while promising to examine the allegations, suggested that the report's main author was using the charges to gain favor with Mr. Mugabe's chief rival, Joshua Nkomo, whose main tribal stronghold is Matabeleland.

Mr. Nkomo, who has previously charged Mr. Mugabe's security forces with brutality in Matabeleland, said Tuesday at a London news conference, "We have no doubt that these things have happened."

On Monday, Mr. Mugabe threatened to impose stringent but unspecified restrictions on foreign journalists because of reports of alleged atrocities by his army.

Two Sunday newspapers in London, The Observer and the Sunday Times, published accounts of torture and mass murder in the province. The reports were from correspondents who visited Matabeleland and heard villagers' accounts of brutality by security forces.

"Zimbabwe will never die because The Observer, the Daily Telegraph, The Times of London

and The New York Times continue to report unfavorably about us," Mr. Mugabe said. "So we will have to take very firm steps with these mischief-making journalists."

The threat to restrict foreign reporters was made after Mr. Mugabe received a letter from Roland (Tiny) Rowland apologizing for a report Sunday in The Observer by Donald Trefford, the editor, who visited Zimbabwe.

Mr. Rowland, whose company, Lonrho, owns The Observer, disassociated himself and the company from Mr. Trefford's report on the Zimbabwe Army's alleged atrocities.

Lonrho has multimillion-dollar interests in Zimbabwe, including mines, textiles, timber, coffee, land and property.

"I cannot understand why Mr. Trefford should take advantage of his position as editor to print allegations which, if put forward by one of his reporters, would have been edited out on the grounds that they were not substantiated and were not based on any research at all," Mr. Rowland said.

Mr. Trefford said Tuesday he stood by every word of the story, published after his return from Zimbabwe.

The Mugabe administration has steadfastly denied its forces have committed atrocities, blaming them instead on "dissidents," the official label for insurgents who deserted the army two years ago when Mr. Nkomo was ejected from a coalition government for allegedly plotting a coup.

In their report, the Roman Catholic officials expressed "grave concern" about "the suffering of people in southwest Matabeleland arising from the continuing conditions of starvation, beatings of people, torture and killings."

The report was commissioned by Matabeleland's Swiss-born bishop, Henry Karlen, and prepared by him and four priests. It was presented last week to information Minister Nathan Shamuyirira, who passed it to Mr. Mugabe.

Mr. Mugabe accused Bishop Karlen of "worshipping Nkomo instead of God" and said clergy members should stick to missionary activities and stay out of political issues. But he promised to study the allegations.

The report focused on alleged brutality between Feb. 3 and April 9. The report said government troops waged a vicious campaign against civilians while hunting for insurgents.

Mr. Mugabe also disclosed Monday that South Africa had asked for ministerial-level talks on the prospects for a peace agreement similar to that signed between South Africa and Mozambique. "We don't think it is necessary to go into that kind of deal," he said.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Evidence Grows Linking Cancer Virus to AIDS

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers from the National Cancer Institute and other laboratories have found more evidence that a variant of a human cancer virus may be the major cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), according to medical sources.

Experts familiar with the research say that a team headed by Dr. Robert Gallo has found very strong signs that a newly discovered form of the Human T-Cell Leukemia (HTLV) virus infects victims of AIDS. It also affects those with an illness that may precede AIDS.

Promising work with variants of the HTLV virus is also under way at the Pasteur Institute in Paris and at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, which is coordinating the study of AIDS in the United States, sources said.

But, although the general findings have circulated, the details of the new research have not yet been published. Until the findings can be scrutinized by the scientific community, the strength of the evidence that an HTLV-type of virus causes AIDS cannot be evaluated completely.

A spokesman for the Health and Human Services Department, which runs the cancer institute, cautioned that the research work was still under study by medical teams, Reuters reported.

AIDS, targeted as the U.S. government's No. 1 health problem, destroys the immune systems of its victims, particularly their white blood T-cells, and makes them vulnerable to deadly infections and cancer. There have been 4,023 cases, with 1,746 deaths, to date predominantly among homosexual men with multiple partners as well as drug users, Haitians and recipients of blood donations.

"My understanding is that it appears likely this is the cause of AIDS. It's certainly the strongest candidate described thus far," said an investigator familiar with the research. He noted the potential for developing a test to screen blood donors. "There will certainly be an impact," he said, "to start looking at the possibility of vaccine development" to prevent the disease.



Bush to Present Proposal on Ban of Chemical Arms

Vice President George Bush being greeted Tuesday in Geneva by Louis G. Fields Jr., the chief U.S. negotiator at the UN Disarmament Conference, and his wife, Katherine. Between Mr. Bush and Mr. Fields is Martin H. van Huizen, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations in Geneva. Mr. Bush will deliver President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a ban of chemical weapons to the conference Wednesday. The vice president said a ban would "elevate the hopes of mankind."

U.S. May Auction Landing Slots at Busy Airports

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Transportation is considering a plan to auction landing and takeoff positions at busy airports to the highest bidder, then let the winner buy and sell those slots like any other commodity.

The idea has been a favorite of David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, but the Department of Transportation has opposed it on the grounds that the wealthy would buy out the poor.

For a variety of reasons, the Federal Aviation Administration currently restricts access at four airports — Washington's National, Chicago's O'Hare International, and New York's LaGuardia and John F. Kennedy. A major problem since the deregulation of airlines has been deciding how to allocate takeoff and landing slots fairly among the airlines.

Before deregulation in 1978, a committee of airline executives met in a collegial way and worked it out under the protection of U.S. anti-trust immunity.

But deregulation has brought new carriers into the business and established airlines who already have slots are not anxious to give them to potential competitors. Meetings of the airline scheduling committees still have antitrust immunity, but they are much less collegial.

Making the problem more complex is the question of access for small commuter airlines, business planes and pleasure craft, all of which are supposed to have unrestricted access to airports but could not win a bidding contest against a major carrier.

The FAA recently sent the Office of Management and Budget a proposed rule on how to break deadlocks when the airlines cannot decide among themselves how to apportion additional slots when they become available, as they just did at O'Hare.

O'Hare's airline scheduling committee finally solved the problem without government intervention. But the budget office still wants to set rules for reallocating those slots in the future, when a new airline wants to gain access to a major airport, or when an existing airline wants to increase its service there.

Letting those with slots buy and sell them is one of the options expected to be proposed for comment by the Department of Transportation. Under one scenario, slots for

commuter airlines and general aviation aircraft would be protected before slots for the major airlines would be put up for bid.

Slots were bought and sold briefly after the air traffic controllers' strike in August 1981, and some slots at O'Hare reportedly went for as much as \$300,000 each. "In some cases people were selling just to raise cash," an industry expert said.

The proposal has its advantages, even for the Department of Transportation. "If you have airport capacity problems," an official explained, "you will not find enough space in any secondary transportation or any administration to impose discipline on the airlines. Buy-sell is something that absolves everyone of responsibility and doesn't create too much of a political problem."

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Reagan Says He Will Stand by Taiwan

United Press International
BEIJING — The United States will not turn its back on Taiwan in exchange for a stronger relationship with China, President Ronald Reagan told Chinese journalists in an interview released in Beijing Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan, who is scheduled to arrive in China April 26 for a six-day visit, told the Chinese news agency Monday that the Taiwan issue was a problem "for the Chinese to settle between themselves."

"I realize there is a difference there and it's been discussed," he was quoted as saying in the agency report. The president continued:

"I think our position is pretty well known to the leaders of the People's Republic — that we have a long and historic friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan. We are not going to turn our back on old friends in order to let's say, strengthen or make new friends. And all this I have made clear."

The issue of Taiwan remains, in China's words, the "main obstacle" to improved Chinese-U.S. ties. Chinese officials are expected to press expected to discuss his visit. The issues could include access to Chinese ports by U.S. ships and China's failure to make good on promised purchases of American grain.

"There are some differences between us but there are many more things that we have in common that can be mutually beneficial," Mr. Reagan said.

"We recognize the nonaligned status of the People's Republic and respect that. But also, I know it has been my thinking for a long time that the United States is truly a nation of the Pacific basin. And certainly the largest and most important state in that Pacific basin is the People's Republic of China."

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The president, described by the news agency as being "in high spirits" during the interview, said he expected to discuss his visit. The issues could include access to Chinese ports by U.S. ships and China's failure to make good on promised purchases of American grain.

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In Beirut, U.S. Hospital Struggles On

Strained to Its Limits, Medical Center Reflects City's Chaos

By J. Michael Kennedy

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — The American University Hospital of Beirut is an unusual institution, a sort of barometer of the chaos of the Lebanese capital.

Gunmen often announce the arrival of the wounded by firing their pistols and machine guns into the air. Men with guns tucked in their tight jeans loiter in the hallways, waiting for word of their friends. Surgeons have had guns pointed at their temples as they performed surgery, a warning of what could happen if the patient died.

The hallways are dirty. There is a water shortage and people refuse to observe visiting hours. Often, entire families sleep in patients' rooms. Most patients are victims of gunshot and shrapnel, people wounded in Beirut's almost constant militia wars.

Yet the American University Hospital has managed to carry on, although now it is just barely getting by. The hospital is a reflection of conditions in Beirut, and the Lebanese capital is in very bad shape.

The job of treating the wounded has fallen mainly to the American hospital because others in the city have been crippled by their proximity to the fighting.

"No place I know of has been continually under the stress that we have been," said Dr. Amal Kurban, the hospital's chief of staff. "I don't think there is any hospital anywhere in the world that handles disasters like this one."

The 1975-76 Lebanese civil war has continued off and on. Beirut was besieged by the Israelis in the summer of 1982. Now, Christian and Muslim militiamen face each other once more along Beirut's confrontation line, with both sides shelling residential neighborhoods.

Hospital staff members, who asked not to be identified, talked of gunmen charging into the operating room to be with their friends and of nurses being chased through the hallways by men who have no fear of being arrested.

"They are loud, they smoke on the floors," Dr. Kurban said. "They try to coerce the nurses to bring them this and that. They get jittery and go into the operating room and the recovery room. There are times when there are more outsiders in the operating room than there are hospital staff."

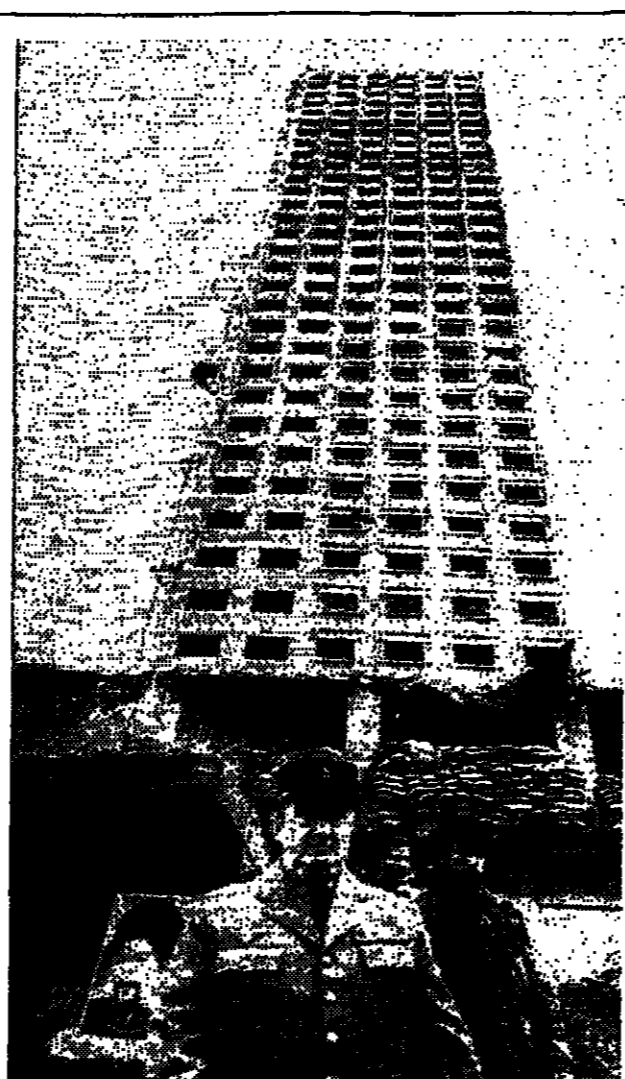
"Lately," he continued, "we've tried to get some semblance of order in the operating room, with the cooperation of the militias who put their people at the doors. But this

doesn't always help because they will admit their friends."

But it is not only the gunmen that present a problem. It is also the belief of the people of West Beirut that the hospital is a safe haven in times of intense shelling. During the Israeli invasion, as many as 3,000 people were at the hospital, which has 420 beds. The hospital must feed all of them, including a staff that often cannot leave, and food is sometimes in short supply in the city.

Dr. Kurban said, however, that the worst problem is money. He calculates that the hospital is \$8 million in debt, primarily because the Ministry of Health often takes years to pay for medical care subsidized by the state. Further, he said, fewer and fewer patients are able to pay.

But there are other problems. Electricity, fuel, water and oxygen have run low. Rival Christian and Muslim militiamen have been persuaded on occasion to declare cease-fires long enough for supplies of fuel and oxygen to be delivered. Still, the hospital is widely regarded as the best in the Arab world. It has a full complement of doctors and about 80 percent of the nurses needed. As a result of overstocking in times of relative calm, it has enough medical supplies to last six months.



MONITOR TOWER — A member of France's observer forces in Beirut, identified as Colonel Fleintaux, leaving the Murr Tower on Tuesday, followed by Shiite militiamen. The building is one of two on the Green Line from which the observers will monitor the cease-fire. The line separates the Christian and Muslim sectors.

7 More Killed As Punjab Strife Mounts

2 Sikh Rival Groups Meet In Bid To Defuse Tension

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

NEW DELHI — Seven more persons, including two National Guardsmen, were reported killed as fighting continued between rival Sikh groups in the northern Indian state of Punjab.

The Press Trust of India said the two guardsmen were shot to death and a third injured Tuesday close to a railroad station near Punjab's border with Pakistan.

The agency said one person was killed and one injured when a bomb was thrown into a shop in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and neighboring Haryana.

The agency also reported that the body of a woman, with burn marks and swollen legs indicating that she had been tortured, was found in a sack in the outskirts of the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

Police said they believed she might be Baljit Kaur, suspected of involvement in the murder Saturday of Surinder Singh Sodhi, an aide of the Sikh fundamentalist leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

Mr. Sodhi was shot to death in a tea shop outside the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine. On Monday, three Sikhs linked by Mr. Bhindranwale's followers to the killing were found dead.

They included Surinder Singh Chhinda, chief of a Sikh terrorist gang, who was found slain on a national highway 12 miles outside Amritsar. Followers of Mr. Bhindranwale said he was killed because of his involvement in the death of Mr. Sodhi.

Mr. Bhindranwale and the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, met Tuesday to try to defuse tensions arising from the vendetta killings.

Mr. Bhindranwale's followers have accused the Akali Dal of involvement in Mr. Sodhi's killing. Both groups have been prominent in the 19-month campaign for religious and political concessions for Punjab, where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

Meanwhile, the Press Trust of India said a prominent lawyer, Gurbachan Singh Sandhu, and his wife were shot to death in their home Monday night in Bilal village.

The seventh killing was of a landlord in a village near Ludhiana in central Punjab because of a land dispute.

A night curfew was imposed in the walled city of Patiala, about 125 miles (201 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar. A district magistrate said the action was taken after four shops were burned Monday night.

Police arrested 170 Sikh extremists in a crackdown across the northern state following the burning Sunday of 37 rural railroad stations. Among those arrested was the brother of Mr. Bhindranwale.

Rival Sikh factions stationed guards with automatic weapons outside their separate buildings in the sprawling complex at the Golden Temple.

The Golden Temple has been turned into a fortress by thousands of Sikhs, many armed with submachine guns, swords and spears. The Sikh groups have threatened a bloodbath in Punjab if the police enter the temple complex in search of extremists.

Mr. Bhindranwale earlier accused the Akali Dal of paying the equivalent of \$20,000 to Mr. Chhinda's gang to kill him. The party's secretary, Gurbachan Singh, denied the charge.

Malik Singh Bhatia, a leader of an extreme faction of the Akali Dal, was kidnapped by Mr. Bhindranwale's followers Monday and made to "confess" that he had plotted to assassinate the 37-year-old fundamentalist leader.

Minutes after he was ordered freed by Mr. Bhindranwale, Mr. Bhatia was attacked by two Sikhs who shot him to death.

(Reuters, AP)

Nuclear Forces Must Be Merged, Bonn Official Says

Reuters

BONN — A spokesman on arms policy for West Germany's conservative party called Tuesday for merger of U.S., French and British nuclear forces in Europe and said Bonn would have equal right to order their use.

Jürgen Todenhöfer, a spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party and its Bavarian partner, the Christian Social Union, said the fact that Britain and France could use their nuclear deterrents without consulting Bonn left West Germany with third-rate security.

He proposed that in the long term, expanded French and British nuclear systems be merged with the 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles that are being deployed in Europe.

Use of the integrated force could be ordered by an executive body representing the United States and all European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said, contending that the weaponry could form the basis for talks with Moscow on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Diplomatic sources said the call reflected growing debate in West Germany about Europe's role in NATO and about a bigger role for West Germany, which has no nuclear weapons. In Western nuclear strategy, a government spokesman declined to comment on the proposal.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Spying Case Creates Furor in Britain

Over Security in Intelligence Agency

The Associated Press

LONDON — Michael John Bettaney, the first officer of Britain's M15 counterespionage agency to be convicted of spying since it was founded in 1909, has begun a 23-year prison sentence, but the furor over the case continues.

Members of Parliament complained about security lapses, and news reports said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had ordered an urgent investigation by Lord Bridge, an appellate judge who heads the Security Commission.

Mr. Bettaney, 34, was convicted Monday of 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. During his five-day trial, it was revealed that he was promoted to M15 in 1982, within two months of a magistrates' court conviction for being drunk on a London street.

A police officer testified in that case that he had found Mr. Bettaney babbling: "I am a spy, I am a spy."

If his senior officers knew of the incident, "they have proved themselves unfit to hold their offices, and if they didn't know, why not?" complained Anthony Beaumont-Dark, a Conservative lawmaker.

The secret service recruited Mr. Bettaney in his last year at Oxford University in 1972.

The Home Office said Mr. Bettaney would be prevented from mixing with other prisoners because of the amount of information he has about the security services. He spent the first night of his sentence at Coldingley Prison, a high-

security facility southwest of London.

■ **Obsessed With Russia**
Earlier, R.W. Apple Jr. of the New York Times reported from London:

Mr. Bettaney was portrayed as a man who longed to be a full-fledged spy but never gained the confidence of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

"You have made treachery your course of action," Lord Lane, the lord chief justice, told Mr. Bettaney as he pronounced sentence. "It is quite plain to me that in many ways you are peculiar. It is also clear to me that you are both opinionated and dangerous. You would not have hesitated to disclose names to the Russians which would almost certainly have led to death for more than one person."

Mr. Bettaney denied all of the charges during the trial, which took place mainly behind closed doors. Some of the material that he managed to accumulate was said to have been so sensitive that even the attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, who prosecuted the case, lacked the security clearance to see it.

Intelligence officials said Mr. Bettaney, whose father was a factory worker in the Midlands industrial town of Stoke on Trent, never felt at home with the polished men and women who were his colleagues in the security service.

He reportedly told interrogators that only the Soviet system really appreciated men like him; he be-

came obsessed with all things Russian, filling his house with icons and visiting Russian Orthodox churches.

The Russians themselves are believed to have tipped off British intelligence about his approaches to them just before he was to leave for Vienna to approach Soviet agents there. They are believed to have found him such a fumbler that they thought the British were trying to plant him as a double agent.

Mr. Bettaney operated in an amateurish manner, pushing samples of secret documents with covering letters through the mail slot at the home of a Soviet diplomat in London. Had the KGB accepted him, they would have had a valuable source, because he held the top security classification and had access to all the key M15 files.

According to one official familiar with the case, he compiled a list of the known Soviet agents in Britain and what was known about their activities, information that would have enabled the Soviet Embassy in London to establish which of its agents were still unknown.

Top-level British intelligence officers conceded that they were stunned by the revelations about Mr. Bettaney. His case and other recent British spy cases, including that of Geoffrey Prime, who worked at the British communications center at Cheltenham, are reported to have so alarmed U.S. intelligence officers they have demanded that the British take steps to improve their security.

Libyan Embassy Sniper Fires on London Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to the worst possible terrorist action from the British government, breaking all traditions and international law."

"British police, backed up by a helicopter and collaborating Libyan and other foreign secret agents, opened fire on the bureau and arrested some of the employees inside," it said. "The employees were forced to defend themselves in the face of this terrorist act."

But witnesses' descriptions and videotapes showed the students were demonstrating peacefully when they were fired upon.

On Tuesday evening, the Foreign Office reported trouble at the British Embassy in Tripoli. A spokesman said Libyan Revolutionary Guards had gathered outside the embassy and the staff of 20 diplomats was unable to leave.

The spokesman said the ambassador, Oliver Miles, had protested to the Libyan government.

The BBC said there were unconfirmed reports that troops had surrounded the embassy in Tripoli. An official at the embassy, reached by telephone from London, said simply, "We're fine."

In London, Alex Dobrochodov, a director at an advertising agency overlooking the Libyan offices, said that about 60 Libyan demonstrators had arrived in two buses at the mission.

"They all had their faces covered in masks and were carrying signs like 'Qadhafi poisons children' and 'Qadhafi kills innocent children,'" he said.

"All of a sudden, there was a burst of machine-gun fire from the Libyan bureau building towards the demonstrators," he added. "A policeman got hit in the stomach, and about five or six demonstrators were also hit."

The police were keeping the pro-



Yvonne Fletcher

testers behind barricades. Across the street, two groups of 20 counterdemonstrators also were hemmed in by officers.

The shooting was the latest in a string of attacks on Libyan exiles opposed to Colonel Qadhafi. Last month, five bombs in London and Manchester injured 26 persons. Authorities arrested three Libyan students, deported five other Libyans and warned Libyan diplomats here that Britain would not tolerate such attacks.

The status of diplomats at the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the equivalent of an embassy, has been unclear for months. Adem Saleh Kurwi, listed in the latest official London Diplomatic List as secretary-general of the People's Committee, no longer holds that title.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Libya has not sought accreditation for an ambassador since 1976. Britain has recognized the secretary-general as the equivalent of an ambassador and his staff as having diplomatic status.

The mission in London was taken over by Libyan students in late February of this year. The British government pressed the People's Bureau, where 22 persons are accredited as diplomats, to say whether the students had official backing. The Foreign Office has not yet received an answer. So it was not clear whether the Libyans holed up at the bureau were diplomats or not.

The bureau last month rejected suggestions that Libya planned attacks on dissidents among the 10,000 Libyans in Britain as "malicious allegations."

Police fear the latest violence is a revival of tactics used up to 1980 by supporters of Colonel Qadhafi to wipe out his enemies on foreign soil. During that campaign, nine opponents of the Libyan regime were assassinated in Italy, West Germany, Britain and Greece.

After two Libyan exiles were murdered in London in 1980, the British government called in the head of the People's Bureau and warned him of the grave consequences of importing political terrorism. After the warning, he said publicly he condoned death threats against two more Libyan exiles living in Britain. The government expelled him.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Guerrero Says He Will Stay Neutral

(Continued from Page 1)

buisson have met with Mr. Guerrero to seek his support.

However, only Mr. d'Aubuisson made a concrete offer, saying Saturday that in exchange for Mr. Guerrero's support, he had offered the party four ministries in his government and a place on a special commission of conservative parties that would make all government decisions.

If Mr. Guerrero had agreed to such a pact, his party would have been given the ministries of public works, justice, foreign relations and employment.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said Saturday that Mr. Guerrero and the Nationalist Republican Alliance were nearly in agreement. However, Mr. Guerrero discounted on Monday the possibility that such a pact would ever be made.

Of Mr. Duarte, Mr. Guerrero said: "The only thing he offered me was to respect our survival and to maintain the sympathies of the party in mid-level positions of the government."

[El Salvador's provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, said Tuesday that the country's Central Election Council must obey new legislation that orders it to ignore a U.S.-financed voting list in the runoff

election. The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

[Mr. Magaña refused to say whether he would veto the legislation, as requested by the council. But a source close to him said he was certain that Mr. Magaña would sign the measure, approved by the Constituent Assembly on Friday, into law. The source spoke on the condition that he not be identified.

[The council, which was appointed by the legislature, would be out of line if it refused to obey the legislation if he signed it into law, Mr. Magaña said. "The Assembly can replace the council if necessary," he added.

[The six-man council, responsible for preparing for the runoff, said it intends to use the registry and has threatened to resign unless Mr. Magaña vetoes the measure.]

■ **Aid Linked to Runoff**
Francis X. Clines of the New York Times reported from Washington:

Reagan administration officials said Monday that President Ronald Reagan's pursuit of his Central American aid request from Congress would probably have to await the outcome of the runoff in El Salvador.

With Congress on a 10-day vacation and Mr. Reagan about to leave

on a two-week trip to China, officials said the May 6 election was the next pivotal point in their campaign to obtain \$62 million of financing for El Salvador.

The White House seemed less confident about the president's parallel request for \$21 million more in covert aid for Nicaraguan rebels, which might have to be "decoupled" from the El Salvador request in the next round of congressional negotiations, according to one official.

Mr. Reagan had to settle for a standoff Friday and invoke emergency military aid of up to \$32 million for the Salvadoran government as a temporary measure.

The Nicaraguan proposal was left even less settled as members of Congress heatedly criticized U.S. involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

Administration officials speculated that the mood in Congress over Central America should be better once Mr. Reagan has returned from China.

"They let off political steam last week," one official said of the lawmakers.

"With the Easter break," he added, "that should stop the snowball from rolling. The mining is over, as far as we hear, and they should come back in a different mood, particularly as they face the fact that they have to do something about that threat that's right here in our hemisphere."

Representative Clarence D. Long, the Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, has estimated the House will not be willing to consider the matter until after a new Salvadoran president is sworn in on June 15.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Italy Issues New Wage Index Decree

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's five-party coalition issued a decree limiting automatic wage increases Tuesday, a day after a similar measure failed to win parliamentary approval and expired because of the Communist-led opposition.

The prime minister's office said the decree was substantially the same as the anti-inflation measure that lapsed Monday. The old decree, proclaimed Feb. 15, set a limit on automatic wage increases, known as the *scala mobile*, of 10 percent for 1984. It was designed to keep inflation, now running at 12.5 percent, below 10 percent for the year.

The new decree became effective immediately, but it must be approved by both houses of the parliament within 60 days. The Communists, Italy's second largest party after the Christian Democrats, have been leading opposition to the measure, proposing nearly 3,000 amendments and engaging in filibustering.

U.S. and Italy Sign Financial Accords

ROME (UPI) — The United States and Italy signed two major financial accords Tuesday to eliminate the burden of double taxation for their citizens and improve protection for social security benefits paid out by each nation.

Under the new tax accord, which has to be ratified by the U.S. Congress and the Italian Parliament, company royalties will be subject to a maximum levy of 10 percent.

A protocol agreement also updated and simplified a 1978 Social Security treaty that ended dual taxation on benefits and prevented workers from losing their right to social security payments merely because they had worked in both countries.

Sakharov Recuperating From Surgery

MOSCOW (AP) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel prize-winning physicist who was banished from Moscow for human rights activism, is recuperating from surgery for thrombophlebitis in his leg, sources said Tuesday.

Dr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, was in Moscow last week and received a telegram from her husband in Gorki saying doctors in a clinic there had recommended surgery, the sources said. She returned to Gorki to be present during her husband's operation.

Dr. Sakharov has applied for permission to leave the Soviet Union and has also asked that he be allowed to return to Moscow for medical treatment. Both requests have been refused.

Issues Unsettled in Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING (Reuters) — Substantial problems remain unresolved in Chinese-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong, British diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

A source said that after two days of talks in Beijing between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, and Chinese leaders there was still a number of problems, but he would not say what the issues were. Asked whether British negotiators accepted China's September deadline for a negotiated agreement on the future of Hong Kong, he replied: "There is no timetable for Britain."

Sir Geoffrey will meet Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, Wednesday. He met Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang Tuesday and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Monday.

Nicaraguan Troops and Rebels Clash

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (Reuters) — Nicaraguan guerrillas fought 300 government troops who landed near San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, in an attempt to retake the small southern port, a rebel spokesman said Tuesday.

The troops landed Monday night at the northern end of the port, which was seized by 450 rebels Friday after three days of fighting, the spokesman for the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance said. The Costa Rica-based alliance is led by Eden Pastora Gómez, a former Sandinist guerrilla and deputy defense minister.

The rebel spokesman, who said he was in radio contact with Mr. Pastora, said that Nicaraguan planes and boats had shelled rebel positions near the uninhabited port. In Managua, the official Nicaraguan newspaper *Barricada* said Tuesday that government troops were still fighting to expel 300 mercenaries from San Juan del Norte. No details were given.

New York Murders Could Be Revenge

NEW YORK (NYT) — Revenge over drug dealings may have led gunmen to slay 10 persons, among them eight children and a pregnant woman, in New York's worst mass murder in recent years, police said Monday.

Detectives have found paraphernalia commonly used by drug dealers in the Brooklyn house where the slayings took place Sunday afternoon, police said. The father of two of the dead children, Enrique Bermudez, 34, has been cooperating with inquiries, although he does not suspect "at this time," they added.

The deputy police commissioner, Patrick Murphy, said the shootings had occurred almost simultaneously and two weapons, a .22- and a .38-caliber pistol, had been used, leading police to believe that there were at least two gunmen. No weapons have been recovered.

A squad of 75 detectives has been assigned to the case and mayor Edward I. Koch has pledged a \$10,000 city reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

For the Record

Turkey and the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state formally established diplomatic relations Tuesday by exchanging ambassadors. Turkey is the only country to recognize the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. (Reuters)

President Seyni Kountché of Niger has announced that former President Hamani Diori and 40 of his supporters have been freed from house arrest, according to a Radio Niger broadcast monitored Tuesday in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (UPI)

A U.S. District Court judge in San Francisco has accepted the guilty plea of James D. Harper Jr., accused of spying for the East bloc in Silicon Valley, the Northern California area where technology companies are concentrated. Judge Samuel Conti set May 14 as a sentencing date for Mr. Harper, who sold anti-missile defense secrets to Polish agents. (LAT)

Scientists in Hawaii have proclaimed the end of the spectacular 22-day eruption of the Mauna Loa volcano, which sent rivers of lava flowing to within four miles of Hilo, the largest city on the island of Hawaii. (UPI)

The unmanned Soviet spacecraft Progress-20, carrying fuel, equipment and life-support items, docked Tuesday with the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, which has three cosmonauts aboard, Tass reported. (AP)

Egypt conveyed its displeasure to El Salvador on Tuesday over the transfer of its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said. Most nations do not recognize Jerusalem as the Israeli capital. Only El Salvador and Costa Rica have embassies there. (AP)

Party Assails Solidarity For Calling May Protests

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The Polish Communist Party assailed the Solidarity underground on Tuesday for urging demonstrations next month and accused activists of opposing "everything that is Polish and socialist."

"Any illegal action will be met with firm resistance," the official party newspaper, *Trybuna Ludu*, said in a brief item signed with the initials BIS, which means "encore."

Earlier this month, Solidarity's four-man Temporary Coordinating Commission, known as TKK, circulated a statement to local groups urging them to boycott official activities and organize their own marches on May 1 and May 3.

May 1 is an international socialist holiday, officially celebrated with orchestrated mass marches throughout the Soviet bloc.

May 3 is the anniversary of Poland's liberal 1791 constitution. It was Poland's national holiday before World War II but has not been officially commemorated since the

country came under Communist rule.

Solidarity backers have called widespread demonstrations on the May anniversaries for the past two years to protest the union's suppression by the declaration of martial law in December 1981.

The *Trybuna Ludu* article, the first official response to the call for protest, said demonstrations in 1982 and 1983 "turned into stunts staged by small groups trying to disrupt public order."

A call for protest last Dec. 16 elicited limited support, in part because of bitter cold and large numbers of police and in part because of frustration among Solidarity backers, exhausted by years of confrontation with the government.

Solidarity has also asked its supporters to boycott official May 1 demonstrations and local

U.S. Seeks to Deport South African in Immigration Fraud

By Marita Hernandez
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In what immigration officials term one of the most well-known and executed immigration frauds in recent years, a South African citizen used six years in the U.S. Marine Corps to bring his entire family to the United States before being discovered. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials began deportation proceedings against Earl Stevenson, 25, and his family last month after unearthing a long trail of fraudulent birth certificates and documents, which officials say Mr. Stevenson admitted to "duping" U.S. agencies.

Mr. Stevenson, however, asserts that he is not guilty and contends that the discovery of his South African citizenship was one of a surprise to him than to the authorities. He was discharged from the Marine Corps last month after his illegal status was discovered.

Although reared in South Africa, Mr. Stevenson said that his parents had always told him to believe that he was born in the

United States. He also contends that he was denied due process of law by immigration investigators and coerced, through threats of deportation against his family, into falsely admitting that he had entered the United States illegally.

U.S. Marine Corps and immigration service representatives detailed their charges against Mr. Stevenson on Friday at a press conference they said was called to counter Mr. Stevenson's widely reported assertions of innocence.

Charging that Mr. Stevenson's life in the United States was based on "a bizarre fantasy of fraud and deception," officials said that his tactics included a false claim that he was the cousin of the singer Elvis Presley and a letter-writing campaign to President Jimmy Carter and the U.S. State Department.

Mr. Stevenson contends that as a youngster in his South African hometown of Durban, he developed a pen-pal relationship with Presley and believed for a time that they were related. Presley died in 1977. "I'd always had an obsession with the American culture," he said.

In 1976, Mr. Stevenson said, Presley helped him gain a birth certificate that showed he was born in Tennessee. After writing to Mr. Carter, Mr. Stevenson said, he received a letter from the State Department saying that the president had authorized the issuance of the passport.

Mr. Stevenson entered the United States in 1978 and joined the Marine Corps about a month later. In his six years as a marine, he was stationed in the Carolinas and most recently in Los Angeles, where he gained clearance for work with classified materials.

In 1978, while he was stationed in North Carolina, Mr. Stevenson's parents and a younger brother, Jonathan, joined him. His parents gained resident alien status, and in turn got Jonathan and another son and daughter into the United States. Howard Ezell, the immigration service's western regional commissioner, said that his department would pursue deportations against the entire family, on the ground that they all entered the United States illegally due to Mr. Stevenson's fraudulent status. Mr. Stevenson's sister and two

brothers have since married U.S. citizens, however, and as a result they have a better chance of being allowed to remain in the country. Mr. Ezell said.

"I feel very deeply hurt," Mr. Stevenson said. "I feel deceived because all along I felt this was my country. I laid down my life for six years for it."

"I hope we are allowed to stay here," he continued. "Everything I love and worked for and believe in is here. I've made a life for myself here."

Mr. Stevenson added that he postponed his scheduled April 10 wedding when he was arrested March 15. He was released March 30 on \$10,000 bond and awaits a deportation hearing April 24.

Mr. Ezell said that documents show that Mr. Stevenson corresponded directly with the state of Tennessee and not Presley.

In 1983, Mr. Ezell said, Mr. Stevenson fraudulently filed an application to gain a birth certificate from Tupelo, Mississippi, Presley's hometown. That is how the case came to the attention of the immigration service.

Gen. Mark Clark Dies; Led Allies Into Rome

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Mark W. Clark, 87, who led the Allied capture of Rome in 1944, died Tuesday in Charleston, South Carolina.

General Clark had a sometimes controversial career that spanned both world wars and the Korean War.

He came to prominence in the North African campaign of 1942. As commanding general of the 5th Army and then of the 15th Army Group — the 5th plus the British 8th Army — he was a key figure in the Mediterranean theater.

The campaign involved him in the Anzio beachhead mission of Jan. 22, 1944, the costly charge of the 36th Division at the Rapido River and the bombing three weeks later of the abbey at Monte Cassino.

After the war, General Clark became commander of U.S. occupation forces and high commissioner in Austria.

In April 1952, he was sent to Tokyo to succeed General MacArthur as commander in chief of the U.S. forces in Korea. He signed the Korean armistice on July 27, 1953, and initiated the difficult prisoner exchange that followed.

He retired in October 1953 after 36 years in the army. The next spring he became president of The Citadel, the military college at Charleston.

The feat that first brought General Clark to public attention was a dramatic voyage by submarine to meet French officers loyal to the Allied cause. For this mission, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal. And his simultaneous promotion to lieutenant general made him, at the age of 46, the youngest three-star general in the army.

General Clark's most important combat assignment was command of the 5th Army in the 1943 invasion of Italy, the first American unit to reach the European mainland in World War II.

Meanwhile, the 7th Army, led by General George S. Patton Jr., invaded Sicily in July 1943, and with the British 8th Army, led by Montgomery, conquered Sicily in just 38 days.

The 5th Army landed at Salerno, south of Naples, on Sept. 9, 1943. With General Clark's 5th Army on the west and the British 8th Army on the east, the Allies pushed up the Italian peninsula. For a long while they were stopped by the Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's German line based on Cassino. The 36th (Texas) Division was sent to cross the Rapido just south of Cassino in January 1944, an attack that failed and cost 2,100 men in 24 hours. General Clark was bitterly criticized for the Rapido battle for years afterward.

The Germans also were ready for the next amphibious attempt in the Italian campaign, the strike at Anzio, south of Rome, where, after the uneventful landing, they soon pinned the American invaders to a narrow beachhead for many days.

The beachhead was eventually relieved by pressure from the south, and Rome was occupied without resistance June 4, 1944.

At the end of 1944, General Clark succeeded Field Marshal Viscount Harold Alexander as commander of the 15th Army Group in Italy, consisting of American and British troops, joined by Indians, South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, anti-Fascist Italians, as well as Polish, Jewish and Brazilian brigades.

The Germans surrendered in the Alps on May 2, 1945, a week before the final collapse of the Third Reich.

General Clark was a third-generation soldier. He was born in Madison Barracks, New York. His par-

ents were Colonel Charles C. and Rebecca Clark. He was reared in army camps and went to West Point, where he was commissioned in 1917.

He went to France in 1918 and was wounded in combat. Between wars, his career took him to many army posts and service schools around the United States.

■ Other deaths: Olaf C. Christiansen, 83, a music composer and teacher who directed the St. Olaf Choir, Thursday in Northfield, Minnesota, after a long illness.

Machito, 75, a bandleader who combined Latin dance music and jazz. Sunday in London after suffering a stroke last Tuesday. His real name was Frank Grillo.



General Mark W. Clark

China Reported Ready For Korean 'Contacts'

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is ready to establish a range of "people-to-people contacts" with South Korea, according to well-informed Chinese sources, who expect the offer to be conveyed to President Ronald Reagan during his visit here next week.

Beijing's proposal would stop considerably short of the formal diplomatic recognition that Seoul would like, these sources said, but it could grow into semi-official exchanges involving the two governments.

China hopes that its offer, now being put into final form before the Reagan visit, will assure South Korea of its sincerity in seeking better relations with it and in promoting a dialogue between it and North Korea, according to Chinese and diplomatic sources here.

This is one way that "China can be helpful from the sidelines," a well-placed Chinese source said, quoting the promise earlier this month by Zhu Qizhen, an assistant foreign minister, that Beijing would search for ways to promote the Korean dialogue without becoming directly involved in it.

The Chinese government is very much concerned about the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. Mr. Zhu said in an interview with American correspondents, "and China is trying its best to promote the relaxation of those tensions because that is vital to the maintenance of peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the whole Asian-Pacific region."

After decades of enmity, going back to the Korean War and before, China and South Korea have just begun to participate in international athletic competitions, United Nations meetings and similar gatherings on each other's soil.

Just as "Ping-Pong diplomacy" in 1971 helped begin the normalization of Chinese-American relations, "basketball diplomacy" and "tennis diplomacy" are welcomed by both Beijing and Seoul as first steps toward better relations between them.

What China is now considering, sources in Beijing reported, is a much broader range of contacts — cultural, scientific and technical — plus more sports exchanges, over the next two or three years.

Opening of direct trade is also under discussion within the Chinese government, the sources said, but is generally regarded as a future step because of the greater political implications. Indirect trade, conducted through Hong Kong and Japanese middlemen, might be increased and brought back to the 1980 level of as much as \$600 million.

China already agreed during the visit last month of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to admit more than 100 Koreans wanting to visit relatives here and to permit members of its Korean minority to travel to South Korea for family reunification.

There are reasons to believe that more people-to-people contacts between Seoul and Beijing will gradually increase in the days to come, the Hong Kong Communist newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, said in its weekend English-language edition.

"People-to-people contacts conducted between China and those [countries] which have no diplomatic relations [with Beijing] are not a new thing, of course," the paper said. "Japan, for example,

had almost two decades of very fruitful people-to-people relations before the two countries finally established diplomatic relations."

The sports exchanges began last month when South Korean tennis players came to China for Davis Cup competition (they lost), and this led to Chinese participation in the Asian boys' basketball championship in Seoul last week. South Korean attendance at an international soccer meeting in Canton this month and a Chinese team registering for a swim meet in Seoul later in April.

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Jackson Encourages Cooperation between Black and Hispanic Voters

By Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson is trying to press increased cooperation between black and Hispanic voters, saying the two could be a "potent force" for a more just society at large and for peace abroad.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said here Monday that black and Hispanic people, the nation's largest minority groups, "belong together."

Our separation is unnatural," he added. "Our unity is natural." He said the two groups had in common a view of national life from the perspective of the rejected, the downtrodden, the exploited, the colonized.

When the black and Hispanic tradition comes together, the rights leaders said, "everyone has to adjust. We are not the enemy of this society, where we end up. We are the foundation, where everything begins."

Mr. Jackson was speaking to the National Hispanic Leadership Conference on a morning dedicated to the pursuit of political unity from Hispanic voters.

He later flew to Missouri to campaign for the state's Democratic caucus, in which 75 national convention delegates will be chosen Tuesday.

Speaking to the Hispanic leadership, Mr. Jackson contended that after F. Mondale and Gary Hart, "other contenders for the Democratic nomination, had been misleading voters by arguing that increased military spending would allow for social programs at home and economic development programs abroad."

"I say that Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are running around the country selling the American people a snake oil," he said. "It cannot be done."

Mr. Jackson also suggested that coalition of blacks and Hispanics could prevent the re-election of Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, an outspoken Democrat and Mondale supporter who condemned Mr. Jackson on Sunday for failing to repudiate the support of the Black Muslim leader, Louis Farrakhan.

"If New York is to have a new mayor in 1985, if I am to make it to the White House in 1984, it will be in large measure because of our two groups, along with others, coming together," Mr. Jackson said.

Aides to Mr. Jackson in his bid for the nomination view the support of Hispanic voters as important for a strong showing in the Southwest and West, particularly in Texas and California, where 575 delegates are at stake.

But last Saturday, Mr. Jackson placed a distant third in caucuses in Arizona, a state where the Hispanic population is about 20 percent. Mr. Jackson received about 13 percent of the overall vote, as against 45 percent for Mr. Hart and 40 percent for Mr. Mondale.

ABC News exit polling after the New York primary April 3 showed that Mr. Jackson received 22 percent of the Hispanic vote there, compared to 48 percent for Mr. Mondale and 26 percent for Mr. Hart.

The Hispanic leadership group, whose members generally support Mr. Mondale, was to meet Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan at the White House. The Republican Party has also been courting such voters.

Mr. Jackson told the leadership conference that, if elected, he would convene the nation's business leadership to urge the use of goods and services from black and Hispanic businesses.

In another area, Mr. Jackson was applauded when he assailed efforts in Congress to curb illegal immigration and proposed amnesty for all Hispanic people already in the United States, arguing that "they

must be relieved of any fear of retribution or exploitation." (NYT, AP, WP)

■ **Candidates Reveal Incomes**
All three of the leading Democratic candidates had incomes of more than \$115,000 last year, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale released their federal income tax returns on Monday, the deadline for filing the annual statement. Mr. Jackson released his 1983 return last month.

Mr. Mondale and his wife, Joan, reported a total income of \$316,330, including the former vice president's salary of \$150,020 for services provided to a Chicago law firm's Washington office. Mrs. Mondale's income was \$8,254. They had a total tax bill of \$97,481.

Mr. Hart and his wife, Lee, reported a combined income of \$125,474 and a total of \$36,426 in federal income taxes.

Their income included \$65,231 from Mr. Hart's Senate salary and his wife's \$29,287 earnings from a real estate partnership. The remainder of the income included speaking fees, book advances and royalties earned by the Colorado senator.

Mr. Jackson's return put his total income at \$115,110 for 1983, including a salary of \$63,077 from his Chicago-based operation PUSH, a self-help group. He also received \$9,502 in service fees from the organization. He said he paid \$30,635 in taxes.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, released their return last week, which showed they earned \$422,834 in 1983 and paid \$128,639 in federal taxes.

Although all three Democratic candidates' taxes were reduced by the tax cut offered by Mr. Reagan soon after his election and passed by Congress, all three have denounced the cut and other changes in the tax law that they say benefit the rich.

That decision is important not only in the war against marijuana cultivation — which is now a major agricultural industry in the United States — but for state environmental inspectors and immigration officials who cross private property regularly in the course of their jobs.

An alliance of the Farm Bureau, the American Civil Liberties Union and Hispanic groups opposed Tuesday's decision, saying it allows disruptive and indiscriminate raids by immigration authorities checking the status of farm workers.

The rulings are an extension of victories for law enforcement authorities at the Supreme Court over the past few years in search and seizure cases, mostly involving drugs and immigration.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., dissenting with Justice Thurgood Marshall in the "factory survey" case, said the court "has become so mesmerized by the magnitude" of the immigration problem that "it has too easily allowed Fourth Amendment freedoms to be sacrificed."

The factory survey technique, according to the government, is responsible for 60 percent of the arrests of illegal aliens made away from the border areas of the United States.

The surveys at issue occurred on three occasions in 1977 at factories run in Los Angeles by the Davis Plecting Company.

The three surveys produced 164 arrests out of 590 employees present, according to the government. Four employees sued in federal court, challenging the constitutionality of the surveys.

■ **Court Enforces Cargo Laws**
In another decision, the Supreme Court ruled, 8-1, that international limits on cargo liability remain enforceable in U.S. courts. United Press International reported.

The court rejected an appeals court's declaration that the Warsaw Convention, an agreement regulating international air travel signed by the United States in 1934, may not be enforced in the future.

The accord sets the liability limits for lost or damaged cargo and personal injuries in terms of gold's official price, which in 1934 could be converted to local currencies.

At issue was whether U.S. courts could continue to enforce the accord despite confusion over how to convert monetary value into U.S. dollars.

The high court upheld an award for \$6,500 to the Franklin Mint for 714 missing coins — the liability limit as calculated under the treaty. The company claimed they were worth \$250,000 and sought payment from the carrier, Trans World Airlines.

■ **Texas University Adds 32 Posts in Technology Fields**
AUSTIN, Texas — The University of Texas at Austin has decided to establish 32 new faculty positions in scientific and engineering fields, each endowed for \$1 million. The university president, Dr. Peter T. Flawn, said Monday he expected that the new chairs and the university's recent commitments for research and scholarships in the microelectronics and computer fields would make it "generally appreciated across the country" as "the place to be during the next two decades."

An anonymous Texan gave \$8 million for the endowment, and five Texas foundations are giving a total of \$8 million. An additional \$16 million will come from the Regents Endowed Teachers and Scholars Program, which is financed by income from the state's Permanent University Fund of \$1 billion, derived from oil revenue.

Eight fields of study — chemistry, physics, mathematics, molecular biology, computer engineering, microelectronics, computer-aided design and manufacturing, and materials engineering — will each receive four chairs.

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that immigration agents looking for illegal aliens may go into factories and businesses and question every employee about his or her status in the United States, whether or not there is any specific evidence that anyone is breaking the law.

The 7-2 opinion upheld the constitutionality of the "factory survey," one of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's most effective and most controversial investigative techniques.

It had been attacked by Mexican-American and civil liberties organizations as an unconstitutional intrusion on innocent workers, especially on innocent Hispanics who most often are the targets of the questioning.

In a second decision Tuesday, the court said that law enforcement authorities may go freely into privately owned fields or wooded areas in search of marijuana patches, even when the areas are fenced and posted with "no trespass" signs.

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■ **Thais Bomb Positions of Hanoi Troops**
BANGKOK — Thai Air Force jets bombed suspected Vietnamese positions inside Thailand as Vietnamese forces continued an attack against a major Cambodian guerrilla base, military officials said Tuesday.

Major General Naruedol Depadit of the Thai Army said air force jets in Surin province, Thailand, had bombed a hilltop believed to be occupied by Vietnamese army units. It was the second reported border incident this month.

Cambodian insurgent sources said the battle for Ampil, a key guerrilla base in Cambodia, was in its third day Tuesday, as Vietnamese reinforcements arrived to try to drive the rebels out of their stronghold on the Thai border.

The sources said guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front circled behind Vietnamese forces assaulting the Ampil encampment, 120 miles (192 kilometers) east of Bangkok, cutting their supplies and causing heavy damage to Vietnamese forces.

No casualty figures were available, and the report could not be confirmed.

Fighting was also reported Tuesday between Vietnamese troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas southwest of Aranyaprathet, Thailand, on the Cambodian border.

Thai officials charged that a Thai L-19 spotter plane was shot down by Vietnamese rocket fire Sunday, about a mile inside Surin province and 280 miles northeast of Bangkok. They said one of two crewmen was killed in the incident.

A Thai Foreign Ministry official said Vietnamese ground fire from Cambodia also hit a Thai helicopter searching for the downed plane. There were no injuries in that incident, the official said.

The Foreign Ministry summoned the Vietnamese ambassador, Tran Quang Co., on Tuesday to warn Hanoi against "military provocations."

Thailand also protested at the United Nations that the downing of the plane was a "deliberate act of hostility."



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson addressing a rally in Washington.

U.S. High Court Upholds Sweeps for Illegal Aliens

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

West German Workweek

West Germany's labor movement, in a desperate attempt to force the creation of more jobs, is now pressing for shorter hours. The standard working week in Germany is 40 hours and the unions want a reduction to 35 — not to create more leisure, but to try to spread the work across more people. The unions are not likely to succeed, particularly since the proposal is a shorter week with no cut in weekly pay. The rise in labor costs could quite easily mean more unemployment rather than less. But the idea has picked up great momentum, and the opposition Social Democratic Party has swung into support of it.

Americans worry, with good reason, about their unemployment rates. But U.S. economic growth reliably generates more jobs — and on a scale that the Europeans find astonishing. In 1960 there were 66 million people employed in America; currently there are 104 million. In West Germany, in contrast, there are actually fewer people employed today than in 1960.

In the United States, over those decades, employers had a valuable resource in a rapidly growing population, and they used it. In West Germany, with its low birthrates, companies had to learn to rely mainly on higher productivity — that is, higher output per employee — to grow. Since 1960, productivity in West Germany has risen three times as fast as in Ameri-

ca. It was not entirely a matter of conscious decision or government policy. It was the result, as much as anything else, of the atmosphere in which companies were operating.

A slight lift in the West German birthrate in the early 1960s has created an increase in the numbers of young people recently coming into the labor market. It is a very small increase by American standards, but it has painful consequences in a country where for 25 years the average annual increase in employment has been zero. Through the 1960s and early 1970s, the West German unemployment rate was usually below 1 percent. At present it is over 8 percent, higher than the American rate.

The Germans have tried all the usual job training programs and tax incentives, with the usual modest results. A sense of failure and frustration is beginning to affect the unusual moderation and stability of West German labor relations over the past generation.

At a time when Americans are anxiously trying to raise productivity faster, Germans talk about drastic steps to reduce it. Some unions are threatening national strikes this month in pursuit of the 35-hour week. But, as Americans could sadly tell them, reduced productivity combined with the traditional wage increases is a familiar formula for inflation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Klansmen Go Free

For the second time in four years, a group of Ku Klux Klansmen and Nazis has been acquitted of charges in the killing of five members of the Communist Workers Party at a 1979 rally in Greensboro, North Carolina. The victims were communist activists who were engaged in labor organizing in the textile industry; the defendants were members of two of the most notorious hate-mongering groups in the United States.

Both sets of parties came to the place of confrontation heavily armed. Each side was there to challenge and provoke the other, and shots were fired from both sides. Four of those who died were white; one was black.

In 1980, six Klansmen and Nazis were charged with murder in the case and were tried in state court. All were acquitted, which usually settles a case no matter how controversial the verdict. But during the 1960s, the federal government was often able to step in after a state jury acquitted in a civil rights violence case and charge the defendants with a violation of federal civil rights laws. When three civil rights workers were killed in Mississippi, for example, and an all-white jury acquitted those charged with the murders under state law, the federal government prosecuted the defendants for a violation of the victims' civil rights and obtained a conviction.

Ordinarily, the federal government does not handle murder cases, but there are certain exceptions. If a high government official is

killed, for example, or if a murder takes place on an Indian reservation or an army base, it is a violation of federal law. So, too, if there was a conspiracy to kill the victims in order to prevent them from exercising a right secured by the U.S. Constitution; the right to vote, for example, or to participate in a state-sanctioned activity such as a parade, without discrimination on account of race, religion or national origin. These are the statutes the federal government used to prosecute the defendants in the Greensboro case. Perhaps it was this connection to the exercise of civil rights that the government failed to prove to the jury's satisfaction. Perhaps the jurors believed, as the defense contended, that the victims had fired first and that shots were returned in self-defense. As is usually the case with jury deliberations, we do not know with any certainty.

It is unsettling that this terrible case has not really been resolved. What is most troubling is the implication that some will wrongly take, that the murder of persons with unpopular political views — no matter what the provocative circumstances — can be condoned. Two juries have now refused to convict in this particular case, though both the state and federal governments have prosecuted. Klansmen and Nazis should not mistake this acquittal for a sign that the public approves of the beliefs, the conduct or the vicious bigotry that led up to the tragic events in Greensboro.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

An Exit for German Dissidents

More than 15,000 people from East Germany have been allowed to leave for the West since the beginning of this year. During the whole of 1983 only 11,000 got out. The authorities in Bonn believe that another 15,000 to 20,000 will be allowed to take advantage of relaxed East-West German relations.

On humanitarian grounds this is much to be welcomed. Patient diplomacy on the part of the West German leadership has been rewarded. It is not to detract from these achievements if one adds that the current migration is only a fraction of what one would expect it to be under half-way normal circumstances.

East Germany may have opened a safety valve, but it is still ruled with a heavy hand. People dissatisfied with the regime provide the bulk of the migrants. Erich Honecker, the head of the regime, is trying to rid himself of disaffected elements.

— The Financial Times (London).

In Lebanon, the Gun Has Won

Why should Lebanon exist? You might think the most reasonable answer is "because it's there." But it isn't really there anymore. The Syrians still have one hunk, the Israelis another. Lebanon's once-dominant Christians are weakened and divided; the assorted Moslem and semi-Moslem groups are glaring suspiciously at each other. For 10 years Lebanon has been falling to bits. The recent liberal response has been, "Yes, of course, we must all help put it together again." Is that still right? Lebanon is a recent invention, a beautiful piece of flotsam from the wreckage of the

Ottoman empire. France, between the world wars, stitched up a Lebanese patchwork. But the miracle ended in civil war in 1975. It will take a super-miracle to invent Lebanon again.

On the face of it, federation for Lebanon is plausible. After all, nothing else seems to work. But the objections are myriad. Lebanon is demographically so mixed that only the crudest mass uprooting could redress its people into homogeneous parts. The economics of federalism are a mystery.

Most of the Moslems are still prepared to fight to keep Lebanon whole, preferably with themselves in charge. The Maronites, even if they cannot run the show as before, will fight to hold on to what they have got. So, more fighting? Very probably yes.

Can there be a compromise? Can a hard fist at the center be softened by enough decentralization or regional autonomy to hold the hate-spitting antagonists together? Not now, it seems; probably not for years; maybe never. Lebanon, for the moment, has ceased to exist. The gun has won.

— The Economist (London).

The Failed Korean Sports Talks

The faint hopes for negotiating a unified inter-Korean sports team for the Los Angeles Olympics were dashed abruptly as the North Korean delegation to the talks at Panmunjom walked out. From the beginning we suspected ulterior motives of Pyongyang. The Communists [were] interested in anything but depoliticized joint Korean representation in world sports events. To our regret, a thaw in the Korean peninsula is unlikely for now.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

FROM OUR APRIL 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Dynamiters 'Infesting' Peking

PEKING:—There is great consternation in the palace over the reported discovery that Peking is infested with emissaries of the "Iron and Blood Co-operative Society," promoting dynamite propaganda. Letters threatening a resort to dynamite unless a Constitution is promulgated were recently mysteriously smuggled into the "yamen" of a number of high officials. The "Iron and Blood" section of the revolutionists is making its headquarters in Japan. The assassin of En-Ming, the Manchou Governor of Anhwei Province, last year, belonged to this organization; so did the bomb-thrower who attempted the wholesale destruction of officials gathered at the Peking station on the occasion of the departure of the Imperial commission for a foreign tour in 1905.

1934: Chamberlain on the War Debt

LONDON:—Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain, introducing Great Britain's three and a half billion dollar budget to a packed House of Commons [on April 17], made a number of financial concessions totaling about \$150,000,000, and estimated that there would be a surplus of \$400,000,000 at the end of the financial year. He did not leave any room in the budget for any American war-debt payment, explaining: "Neither last year nor the year before did I make any provision for payment of the war debt to America, nor for the receipt of war debts or reparations by ourselves. In the absence of any fresh developments, I propose to follow precisely the same procedure." This declaration was received by the House with loud cheers.

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The Game, Friends, Isn't Over Till It's Over

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A traveler returning from the political wars to this city of flowers and tourists finds that psychologically, the capital is reliving 1972.

In conversations here, Ronald Reagan is Richard Nixon. Walter Mondale is Hubert Humphrey and Gary Hart is George McGovern. Even Democrats seem to believe that whoever prevails in their convention, it will be as self-destructive as the Miami convention was in 1972. In the end, they assume, Mr. Reagan will be re-elected easily.

The problem, I am sure, is that I have been away on the road too long, but I really have trouble seeing that anything is that certain.

True, there are some superficial similarities between circumstances this spring and those 12 years ago. The Democratic presidential fight is almost as bitter this year as it was then. Once again, the party establishment is represented by a former vice president from Minnesota, and the main challenger is a previously obscure senator arguing for quick U.S. withdrawal from a Third World military conflict.

Once again, the Republican incumbent is trying to appear far above the battle while doing his best to exploit the situation. At this point 12 years ago, Richard Nixon was pushing his own social-issue agenda, not a prayer-in-school amendment but a package of anti-busing legislation.

At this point, like Mr. Reagan, he was blaming his foreign policy problems on the opposition of Congress. When the Paris peace talks became stalemate and the fighting escalated, the Senate Democratic caucus passed a resolution calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam within six months. Mr. Nixon said that Congress was undermining his diplomatic efforts.

Other parallels leap out of a perusal of those 1972 papers. Mr. Nixon restored a food-stamp cut-back when congressional Democrats raised the "fairness" issue. He cracked down on National Security Council leaks when Jack Anderson reported Henry Kissinger's private

comments on the India-Pakistan war. He was even having Reagan-like problems getting a new attorney-general confirmed. Back then, in case you have forgotten, it was Richard G. Kleindienst.

When all else failed, Mr. Nixon went to China, and revealed in the role of world statesman, just as Mr. Reagan will do later this month. As in 1972, the televised scenes of the banquets in Beijing will come as sharp contrast to the grubby pictures of the Democratic candidates grappling in the primaries.

So if the pattern of history holds, perhaps the conventional wisdom in Washington is right that President Reagan, like President Nixon before him, is on his way to easy reelection. And yet... and yet...

There are factors that raise doubt about the inevitability of Mr. Reagan's triumph. For a supposedly dominant political figure, this year

has brought startling reversals. Mr. Reagan repeatedly declared that the presence of U.S. forces in Lebanon was vital to the protection of American interests in the region. After substantial casualties, he was forced to withdraw those forces.

Mr. Reagan gave Congress and the country his election-year budget, and for the third year in a row, had it rejected out of hand. Instead of negotiating changes with Mr. Reagan, as he had requested, Congress plunged into rewriting the budget on its own.

Mr. Reagan presented and lobbied hard for an amendment to the Constitution authorizing prayer in schools, a major pledge to his conservative constituency. The amendment was rejected by the Republican-dominated Senate.

Mr. Reagan sent emissaries to the Russians, offering incentives for the resumption of nuclear-arms control

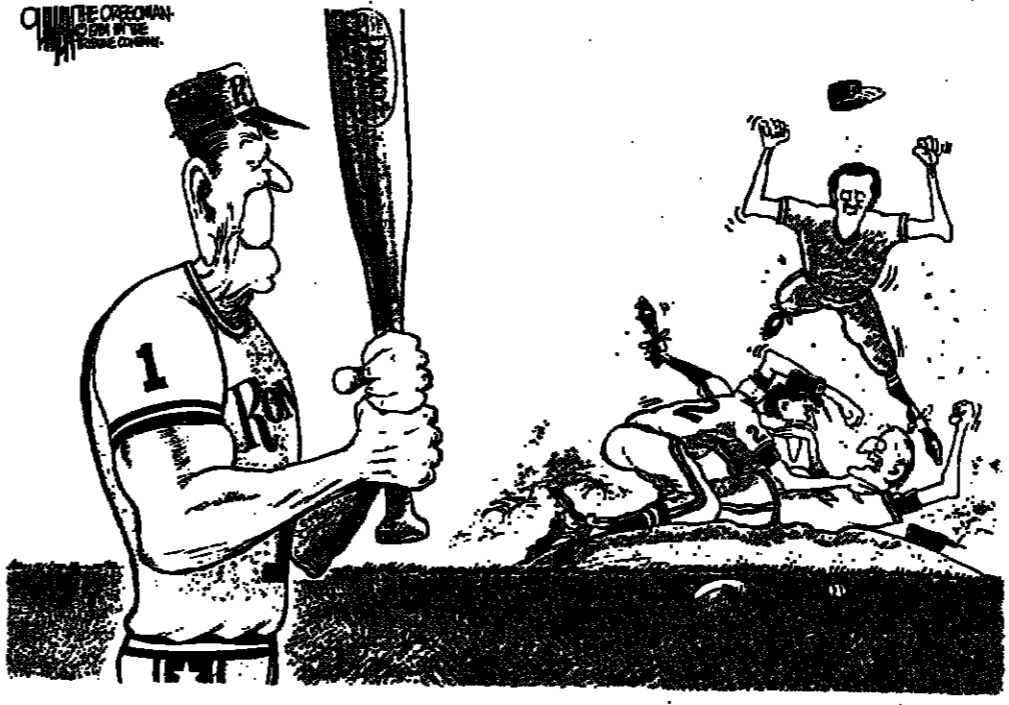
talks. The Russians firmly, even bluntly, refused to talk with him.

Mr. Reagan tried to enlist congressional support for escalation of U.S. involvement in Central America, another struggle he defined as essential to protecting vital national interests. Both the Senate and the House condemned the symbol of that struggle, the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

Finally, Mr. Reagan signaled his intention to remake the justice system by naming his closest counselor and longtime aide, Edwin Meese III, as attorney-general. The Senate raised so many questions that Mr. Meese has become the object of a special investigation.

If that is the record of someone foreordained for electoral triumph, I am a monkey's uncle. The Democrats need to forget about predestination, pull up their socks and go to work to avoid repeating the errors that cost them so dearly in 1972.

The Washington Post.



Five Years After the Treaty, a Cold Mideast Peace

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — The Passover season seems to exert a peculiar attraction for Israelis to "go down to Egypt," to use the biblical term for the journey to the land that our ancestors left some 3,500 years ago. I recently went to Cairo in search of an answer to the vexing question: What is the state of Egyptian-Israeli relations five years after the signing of the peace treaty? And after an extensive round of talks with leading officials, I returned with the impression that peace is alive, although not exactly kicking, at the moment.

The Egyptian minister of state, Butros Ghali, is not far from the truth when he describes the current mood as a "cold peace." True, the Israeli flag flies not only over our embassy but also over the impressive Israeli pavilion at the annual International Cairo trade fair. The Israeli Academic Center has been functioning for nearly two years, organizing meetings between Egyptian and Israeli academics. Israeli tourists enjoy the warm welcome of ordinary Egyptian citizens and mingle freely without offense with Arab visitors from hostile countries. Airline and bus companies provide connections between the two countries, and Israeli ships pass freely through the Suez Canal.

But there is a darker side to the

coin. Cairo restricts Egyptian tourism and trade with Israel. Cultural relations, which had made a promising start, are virtually at a standstill. The Egyptian ambassador, recalled 18 months ago after the outrage committed by Lebanese Phalangists in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, is still in Cairo. Yasser Arafat is welcomed in Egypt. Top-level contacts between the two governments have virtually ceased. And the Egyptian press indulges sporadically in anti-Semitic attacks against Israel.

Nonetheless, the salient fact is that peace has struck roots in both countries. Its fruits may not be as abundant as anticipated, but the treaty has withstood the onslaught from other Arab states, and Egypt is resuming its role as linchpin and stabilizer of the turbulent Middle East.

Egypt's fidelity to the treaty has outlasted the evacuation of Sinai. Peace has survived the assassination of President Anwar Sadat and the political demise of both President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin. It has endured the deadlock in the Palestinian autonomy talks — which still may be resumed — and, most impressive, it has weathered the storm of Israel's

military intervention in Lebanon.

The peace has proved to be a basic necessity for both Egypt and Israel. But it clearly needs further consolidation — a gradual process that will require a continuous dialogue and a wide range of contacts between the citizens of both countries. And in this respect, the present situation leaves much to be desired.

What are the prospects for improvement? Not much of a change can be expected in the forthcoming months, while Israel, Egypt and the United States are preparing for elections. Progress will also hinge on the recovery of U.S. influence, badly damaged in Lebanon; Israeli withdrawal from that much tested land; restraining Syria and containing the Soviet Union's influence there; encouraging King Hussein of Jordan to enter negotiations; and the emergence of a realistic and responsible Palestinian leadership. Egypt and Israel should start immediately by clearing the underbrush — returning the Egyptian ambassador to his post so that they can get on with current business and preparations for the renewal of negotiations.

When talks do begin, they should be based on a correct application of

the Camp David agreement, a precise interpretation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and an open-minded attitude toward the Reagan proposals for Palestinian association with Jordan. I believe Egypt would accept this mix, if it is decorated with some verbal ornaments from the resolution adopted at the Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco, in September 1982. Israel and America should, however, make it clear to Egypt that the Fez formula and the Reagan plan are intrinsically irreconcilable.

Consolidating the peace will demand attentive care, special efforts and much patience. Friction is unavoidable and much work remains to be done to build a mature relationship, neither warm nor cold, but steady and trustworthy.

Meanwhile, we should keep in mind that the Egyptian-Israeli understanding has brought peace to an area that stretches from the headwaters of the Jordan to the sources of the Nile, offering prospects of well-being and tranquility unique in the region.

The writer, former director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, is author of "Destination Peace: Three Decades of Israeli Foreign Policy." He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Culture and Crucifixes — To Warsaw, the Same Fight

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "When I hear the word 'culture,' I reach for my gun." These words, which once echoed through Nazi Germany, have been given a modern ring by Warsaw's ruling generals; when they hear the word "culture" they reach for their ideology books and make more room in the prisons.

It may be a coincidence, but it is also a symbol: The first major writer arrested by the current Polish regime and charged with "publications inimical to the regime" was Marek Nowakowski, co-winner (with the Russian writer Leonid Brezhnev, who is in prison) of the 1983 Freedom Prize of the French PEN Club.

Mr. Nowakowski, the author of

"Clandestine Accounts of a Country at War," is one of the nation's most popular writers. His ideas are close to those of the banned Solidarity union; his writings describe with biting humor the Polish "normalization."

Despite Mr. Nowakowski's imprisonment for several weeks after the announcement of martial law in December 1981, and his numerous arrests since, he has asked that his works be published in the West. For this, he was charged last month with "collaborating with Western organizations responsible for activities hostile to the Polish state."

The arrest of a writer of his stature

in Poland is only the most visible episode in a major offensive against Polish culture, and particularly against writers. The Communist authorities have tried various techniques — blackmail, threats, and now prison — with little success.

So the party launched an offensive on a larger front. Kazimierz Molek, the party's culture specialist, openly declared his intention of clamping down on Polish publishers. He said they were giving too much importance to "anti-Communist writers," particularly those who have chosen exile or who have readers abroad.

Mr. Molek cited such examples as

Czeslaw Milosz, the 1980 Nobel Literature laureate who lives in the United States, Marian Brandys and Tadeusz Konwicki, who live in Warsaw but whose work is well-known abroad, and Mr. Nowakowski.

The party has shown itself unable to understand that Polish culture will remain long after the Communists have disappeared. The party's own inability to react to popular discontent has strengthened literature as the voice of the nation's conscience.

The same sort of mental paralysis must underlie the party's inability to grasp the fact that in Poland no one can win a war against the Roman Catholic Church. How else could an insignificant dispute such as the one that began in Mielno, a one-tractor hamlet, have turned into what became a national war over crucifixes.

The students of the town's school received the unanimous support of the Polish population for their demand — partly granted — that crucifixes be returned to the classrooms.

For the Poles, the crucifix question was less religious than national; the question was not one of freedom of religion, but of freedom of conscience in general, a question not only of religious tolerance but of political tolerance as well.

For the government, the challenge in the war of crucifixes was the same as in the war against culture. Both constituted affronts to authority, both represented political tests.

In both cases the regime has tried to impose its will to win specific battles and gain tactical advantage, and at the same time to erase gains made by the population during the era of Solidarity. The government is doing this for itself — and for the spectators in the Kremlin.

The clandestine newspaper Wola has published a declaration that is both a slap at the government and a warning to the church leadership of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who has been criticized for his conciliatory moves toward the government. "We hope that the prime understands that all concessions to the Communists lead only to greater concessions still, and that this ends only when there is nothing left to concede."

International Herald Tribune.

Underclass: For Most, No Hope

By Ralf Dahrendorf

This is the second of two parts.

LONDON — The unemployed and the underclass lack the hope that they can achieve anything through collective action. They also lack any understanding of the reasons for their predicament because of a systematic process. We see not a collective solidarity but individuals competing with one another to escape their plight — or lethargy as they finally give up.

The underclass is not a proletariat; in the strict Marxist sense it is a lumpenproletariat — "this passive degeneration of the lowest segments of the old society" that "can be prodded into motion through a proletarian revolution, but is acculturated by experience to be willing to sell itself to the forces of reaction."

The lumpenproletariat is perhaps the passive degeneration of society, an expression of its worst weakness, an ulcer on the body politic — but it does not decide where it goes. It allows itself to be mobilized and serves as a reserve army for demonstrations because it has little fear of violence. The lumpenproletariat remains a symptom; it is not a productive force. It does not disturb the hierarchy of social order. For the middle class this is an aesthetic problem, even if it contains an element of fear.

Fear is not entirely unfounded. A growing lumpenproletariat alters the social mood. Unlike the proletariat, the lumpenproletariat is visible everywhere. It does not try to hide the shame of poverty; beggars work the finest avenues; the underclass asserts squatters' rights in housing.

The underclass, especially in Europe, is expensive because its members remain hopelessly tangled in the social net. Even if they do not foment revolutions, they cannot be ignored. Because they disturb our lives, we take "measures" such as work programs, or perhaps, if they have committed crimes, work camps within walls. Fascism of the left and right are at work here. These are the responses of the bourgeoisie, those fundamentally nonliberal small-property owners who cannot live with disorder. So the underclass creates the altruism of liberal politics but, in the end, a curtailment of liberty.

What is to be done? In the United States the Ford Foundation, in measures reminiscent of 19th-century poor laws, has tried at least to make dents in the underclass. Here is a program for teenage mothers; there one for divorced women with families from the Dominican Republic. Here is a literacy program; there a program to build new communities. All are more successful than government programs, but for every person who is helped, two others replace him.

The lumpenproletariat is not a force that objects to welfare programs for their paternalism. Members of the underclass do not fight for their rights, but instead remain in misery. We can keep people alive, but they will vegetate, without motion or goals. Welfare changes nothing.

When a group is condemned by an exterior force — aristocratic privilege, institutional racism, party bureaucracy — to endure repression, but holds within it the power eventually to topple the structure that imprisons it, welfare has no effect.

I am not arguing for the dismantlement of welfare programs. I have no prescription. We have no idea what to do with this new social category.

There will be more and more unemployed. Young people will feel even less at home in our society. Foreign workers will face more discrimination. Crime will increase. We must strive to extend equality of opportunity to treat the young with more sensitivity, to let those on the outside in, whether or not they knock.

Looking at the past 200 years, we see that the lumpenproletariat does not grow beyond a certain size and we can expect that it again will shrink. But there is no room for false comfort. The future holds a harsher world for the majority. The society organized around work is dead, but we do not know how to bury it. We can no longer maintain the dreams of better lives for all, but we do not know how to replace them.

Somewhat, out of this climate of doubt, a more productive force will arise. But even when this occurs, the underclass will still be there, a burden that will not go away.

The writer is director of the London School of Economics. This article was adapted from the West German weekly Die Zeit and was translated by the World Press Review.

LETTER

Argentine Debt Farce

The U.S. Treasury's bail-out of Argentina is a farce. First Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela will lend Argentina \$300 million to service the interest on its debt. Since these countries can hardly pay the interest on their debts, the U.S. Treasury will "loan" Argentina the \$300 million to pay them back.

This is only the beginning. To keep Argentina's outstanding bank debt of \$23.5 billion from going belly up, the United States may well loan Argentina another \$1 billion or so as part of a longer-term loan.

The Reagan administration will not allow the profits of sacred-cow banks to suffer. Ironically, these very same banks are quick to foreclose the mortgages of American farmers who cannot meet their loan payments.

When American manufacturers make inferior products, they experience poor sales, markdowns and declining profits. When American banks make poor international loans, they are reimbursed by the Treasury!

EDWARD E. DORSON, Gilleje, Denmark.

Pepper in the Jazz

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Jim Pepper: Indian On the Jazz Path

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jim Pepper's new album "Comin' and Goin'" (Europa) includes a Creek stomp, a law peyote chant, a Sioux greeting song and "Squaw Song," written by his father. Supported by names as diverse as Don Cherry, John Scofield, Janna Vasconcelos and Colin Walcott, Pepper sings the title tune, which includes the word *Hung-a-he-eda* (Flying Eagle), his Indian name.

As a full-blooded Native American jazz musician, Pepper gets to field such lines as "Everything's cool, Jim-o-sabe!" Cool enough. He can handle it. Anyway he asked for it with an out-front attempt to give contemporary jazz the music of his ancestors.

"I'm Creek on my mother's side, law on my father's. They raised me urban," he began, removing the aluminum foil headband and feather and wiping off war paint after posing for publicity photos last week. "But they also gave me a strong sense of pride in my culture. My father was a champion war dancer in Oklahoma in his youth."

He went "wah-wah-wah" with his hand over his mouth, followed by a wistful laugh.

A rough and tumble 42, Pepper speaks as he sings and plays saxophone, with push, humor and a big bottom. "My grandfather used to chant in the Peyote language. My parents [his mother was a psychologist, his father a baker] moved to Portland, Oregon, but I came back to Oklahoma every summer and made pocket money chanting and war dancing. There's, like, a pow-wow circuit. Then I heard Sonny Rollins on the radio."

Most jazz musicians sooner or later feel the need to prove they can survive in New York, where Pepper moved in 1964. Getting his "hop chops together," he jammed and became friends with Larry Coryell, Randy Brecker, Bob Moses, Dave Liebman and other hot young lions of the jazz-rock group Free Spirits, with Charlie Haden's Liberation Music Orchestra, with Paul Motian's quartet. His own album "Pepper's Pow Wow," produced by Herbie Mann for ABC, had a fair amount of success, and his first singing effort, "Witchi Ta Ta," an update of a Comanche song he used to hear his grandfather sing, became a Top-40 hit in 1968. (The Norwegian saxophonist Jan Garbarek still includes it in his repertoire.)

But hard hustling takes its toll: "I began to have personal problems."

When he met the trumpeter Don Cherry, who is part Choctaw, he had another "skin" to blow with. "Indians say 'skin' like blacks use 'brother.' I was always looking for Indians who can play jazz. Hey, we're really a small minority."

Ornette Coleman was encouraging. "My being an Indian really interested him. Ornette's playing reminds me of Plains Indian music," Pepper played tapes for Coleman, sang for him. Coleman talked about forms of exploitation in the music business, and soon Pepper grew "disgusted with making records nobody can find in a store, that don't get a second pressing even if the reviews are good, and boom, that's it. I got tired of being a tax loss."

In 1971, he left New York "for six months and stayed away 11 years." He taught school in Portland, worked odd gigs with bands in the Northwest and fished for a living in Alaska, where he began to do social work with Indian children.

"Alaskan Indians have retained more of their own culture than tribes in the lower 48, mostly because of their large number in relation to total population. But their social situation is very bad, there's a high suicide rate, kids drink and sniff glue. I told them how fantastic it is to be an Indian."

Working with the children, he began to understand the cause of his personal problems. Once he became aware that it was a question of alienation, answers began to fall into place. "I felt so sorry for those kids. People are always looking down at them. They live in this culture with, like, Boy George always pumping out at them on the radio and TV. How can they relate their own culture to that? They have to be strong enough to buck the whole system."

He became political "for a minute," played benefits and donated money to Native American causes. But he "saw the money go to buy Cadillacs. I knew all those activists. I quit that fast. There are so many riffs. An 'Indian' rock band called Redbone had a moderate success for a while, but the drummer was the only Indian in it. The rest were Mexicans posing as Indians—passing. Ha! They were singing lines like 'Give us our land.' When their fans found out about the Mexicans the real Indian had to quit. Exit, another band, had real Indians but they sang about 'my respect' and stuff. I don't even like to talk about it."

"Of course you can't generalize about Indian music, it's too diverse. I'm specifically interested in the music of the Plains Indians, my people. It consists of rhythm and melody, no harmony. It's basically vocal with bells, turtle-shells, deer hooves, rattles and so on. The Ponca Indians are my favorite, their music is pentatonic, almost Japanese sometimes. Escaped slaves went to hide and live with tribes like the Cherokees and Choctaws, who were located in the slave belt. You can hear the African influence in their music, call and response form for example."



Jim Pepper, a.k.a. Flying Eagle.

fluency in their music, call and response form for example."

In Portland in 1979, Pepper got a call from Don Cherry, who exclaimed: "Man, I finally found you. I've been looking for you for years." They began to work together, toured West Africa together for the U.S. Information Service in 1982. Working with Cherry "gave me a lot of credibility in New York" and, making up his mind to pay the psychic price, he moved back there. He met Jean-Pierre

Weiller, a young French producer who had just set up a small, independent American label called Europa Records that would treat jazz artists with respect. This situation has been described by another musician as "good vibes and bad distribution."

"Comin' and Goin'" has not gone very far very fast commercially, but Pepper is patient. "I'm creating my own music," he says. "I've got a shot at creating my own destiny."

U.S. Diplomats' Wives Feel They Should Be Paid

By Barbara Gamarekian
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For years, the Foreign Service couple was considered a "twofer" — two for the price of one.

An adjunct to her husband, the Foreign Service wife was expected to show up at the teas, receptions and musicals; be on tap for visiting delegations; participate in educational and social welfare activities; play inkeeper for visitors from the United States, and entertain graciously. She was considered an integral part of the diplomatic team, and her performance was rated in her husband's annual performance evaluation.

In 1972, a minor revolution took place, in part a result of the impact of the feminist movement. A State Department directive was issued declaring that spouses were "private persons" and no longer to be treated as associate employees.

Now there is talk in Washington of a new proposal that would recognize in a tangible way the contribution made by the Foreign Service spouse who wants to be part of the team: She should be paid.

Marlene Eagleburger, the wife of Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and a group of Foreign Service wives have taken a proposed pay amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to Capitol Hill.

The proposal would permit a supplementary allowance of up to 40 percent of the employee's salary to be paid to a spouse who agrees to carry out representational responsibilities. According to the proposal, 20 countries already provide a supplemental allowance for the spouse who accompanies a Foreign Service employee abroad.

The American Foreign Service Association supports the concept of compensation. "It is long overdue," said its president, Dennis Hays. "We just want to make sure that the method of computing compensation is fair and reasonable."

The compensation proposal has been around for a long time. It was one of the topics that kept popping up at a symposium on the role of the diplomatic wife at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy several years ago.

Most participants said they agreed that women should be compensated for their role. There were those, however, who held to the notion that Foreign Service life is different from other careers and that its satisfactions are to be found in service to one's country.

In the opinion of many diplomatic wives, the 1972 directive opened up more choices for For-

sign Service spouses but provided no real solution. It offered a theoretical freedom, but, as Mrs. Eagleburger says, "Everyone knew that the work still had to be done."

Penelope B. Laingen, who has served with her husband, L. Bruce Laingen, in overseas posts since 1957, says: "I am of a generation that really got squeezed because just at the time that I was told I was free of all responsibility to my husband's career, he became an ambassador and I felt I was not free. It is very hypocritical to say I was a private person in what was essentially a public role. There is no way a spouse can ignore those responsibilities and do her own thing."

Laingen was charged d'affaires in Tehran in 1979 and was among the hostages taken by the Iranians. Mrs. Laingen formed an Iranian hostage family group, put out a monthly bulletin and started the yellow ribbon campaign.

Aside from problems of modern living, the Foreign Service family

must deal with stress that often accompanies geographic mobility, language barriers and potential physical and emotional isolation produced by inhospitable cultures.

The State Department has been trying to catch up with the changing needs of the diplomatic family and the demands of wives who says Marcia M. Curran, director of the State Department's Family Liaison Office, "want careers, not just jobs."

"That is our No. 1 concern," she said, "employment for spouses who develop careers here and then it is really hard to offer them something that is going to satisfy them overseas."

The Family Liaison Office was set up five years ago at the suggestion of the Association of American Foreign Service Wives, a 1,200-member group that has pressed for language training, jobs skills banks and the expansion of mental-health counseling for diplomatic families.

Six psychiatrists have been added to the department's medical staff since 1971. A major achievement for women was a change in the Foreign Service Act, giving divorced Foreign Service spouses a pro-rata share of annuity and survivor benefits.

The Foreign Service wives association recently mailed 10,000 copies of a 12-page questionnaire to the spouses of all government agency families serving abroad.

The mailing was an effort to find out "what was going on out there," according to Mary Kay Johnson, the group's vice president.

The questionnaire addresses several issues, including the question of compensation for spouses. Johnson said the association had not taken a position on the compensation issue.

"There are all kinds of viewpoints represented in this organization," she said, "but we'll take a look at the results of the questionnaire and see if that helps point the way."

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'Literary Dreck' Competition Is Wallowing in Popularity

United Press International

SAN JOSE, California — A horrible-prose contest that started as an academic publicity stunt three years ago now draws entries from around the globe.

And now, all Professor Scott Rice has to do is wade through all of the 3,000 manuscripts that strive to explore "new depths of literary druck" and find the absolute worst.

The tongue-in-cheek contest began as a gimmick to plug the writing program at San Jose State University, Rice said. The sort of stuff he's looking for:

"Awash with unfocused desire, Everett twisted the lobe of his one remaining ear and felt the presence of somebody else behind him which caused terror to pour through his nervous system like a flash flood pouring down the mid-fork of the Feather River before the completion of the Oroville Dam in 1959."

That entry, Rice said, came from a celebrated contemporary author — James D. Houston, of Santa Cruz, California — proving that

even a professional can pen lousy prose if he really tries.

The English department's annual Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest was started to free the writing spirit in genres ranging from western to science fiction, Rice said, and it now attracts competitors from around the globe.

"It's a true outlet for people who look on helplessly at a world going to the dogs and are frustrated by their inability to contribute," Rice said.

The contest was named for Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton, first Baron Lytton of Knebworth, a prolific 19th-century author. The Encyclopedia Britannica says that although Bulwer-Lytton was a gifted storyteller, "his plots are elaborate and involved, his characterization is exaggerated and unreal, and his style is grandiose and ornate."

His books, although dated, remain "immensely readable," it adds.

This year's winner will be able to churn out immediately forgettable fiction on a new computer-word processor being given out as first prize on May 4.

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NYSE Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low.	Close	Chng	
Corlithw	2345	26 1/2	26 1/8	26 1/2	-2 1/8	
BoVco	22181	16 1/2	15 3/4	16 1/2	+1 1/4	
Refta	17194	26 1/2	26 1/8	26 1/2	+1 1/4	
Refta	10071	27 1/2	26 3/4	27 1/2	+1 1/4	
ColoPai	12964	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	+1 1/4	
Refta	9728	27 1/2	26 3/4	27 1/2	+1 1/4	
AT&T	9077	15 1/2	15 1/8	15 1/2	+1 1/4	
IBM	9121	113 1/2	112	112 1/2	+1 1/4	
Pfizer	9054	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+1 1/4	
Form&S	8720	34 1/2	33 3/4	34 1/2	+1 1/4	
AMERLY	8569	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4	
Chrysvr	8545	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+1 1/4	
Exxon	8413	40 1/2	40 1/8	40 1/2	+1 1/4	
AMC	8172	35 1/2	34 3/4	34 3/4	+1 1/4	
PMILR	8158	45 1/2	43 3/4	44 1/2	+1 1/4	

Dow Jones Averages						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	
Indus	1163.11	1172.99	1156.03	1164.57	+8.46	Trans
Trans	52.35	52.72	49.74	50.58	+0.84	Comp
Util	125.72	127.25	125.85	126.44	+1.64	
Comp	433.82	436.41	430.94	434.77	+2.07	

NYSE Diaries		
		Close
Advanced	_____	101
Declined	_____	57
Unchanged	_____	61
Total Issues	_____	2012
New Highs	_____	17
New Lows	_____	63
Volume up	_____	57,253
Volume down	_____	31,123,330

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Commodity	—	—	114.1	+0.47
Industrials	—	—	107.4	+0.34
Transp.	—	—	84.3	+0.17
Utilities	—	—	44.6	+0.21
Finance	—	—	87.0	+0.1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Buy	Sales	%Ch'g	
April 16	245,203	431,004	1.25	
April 13	278,442	422,249	4.58	
April 12	243,871	422,424	4.68	
April 11	228,647	420,600	4.01	
April 10	207,943	448,742	1.29	

*included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing	
Vol. at 4 p.m. _____	76,150,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. _____	73,670,000
Prev Consolidated Close _____	17,552.106

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street!

AMEX Diaries			
		Close	Prev.
Advanced	=====	317	263
Delayed	=====	79	79
Unchanged	=====	225	254
Totals Issues	=====	779	779
New Issues	=====	8	25
New Loans	=====	22	25
Volume up	=====	3,977,666	
Volume down	=====	1,621,000	

Standard & Pools Index			
	High	Low	Close
Industrials	180.89	179.56	180.12 & 0.62
Transp.	137.87	132.20	137.00 & 0.81
Utilities	64.91	64.72	64.79 & 0.02
Dividends	17.22	17.06	17.14 & 0.02
Composite	159.59	158.32	158.97 & 0.63

NASDAQ Index						
	Class	CR's	Week	Year		
Composite	245.57	+1.71	242.45	281.58		
Industrials	242.7	+2.11	237.83	322.99		
Finance	243.7	-0.88	244.59	287.29		
Insurance	256.2	+3.48	253.60	297.29		
Utilities	219.7	+2.39	206.71	227.14		
Services	216.2	-0.57	215.25	225.54		
Transp.	214.3	+1.28	220.25	225.54		

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Class	CR's
Bonds	67.40	-0.61
Utilities	62.10	-0.61
Industrials	72.71	-0.25

AMEX Most Actives						
World	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng	
Grain	534	25.50	25.25	25.50	+0.25	
PHCC	291	1.75	1.70	1.75	+0.05	
Reich	253	25.50	25.25	25.50	+0.25	
ITL	149	17.00	16.75	17.00	+0.25	
Dome	157	3.10	3.05	3.10	+0.05	
Amr 3	152	17.00	16.75	17.00	+0.25	
Samir	117	9.75	9.50	9.75	+0.25	
Ampac	113	5.75	5.50	5.75	+0.25	
Hornst	107	17.00	16.75	17.00	+0.25	

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chng
206.04	204.44	207.65	+1.29

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk. High Low Close

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12	AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12
GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05	GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05
AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05	AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05
IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05	IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05
IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05	IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05
IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05	IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05
IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05	IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05
IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05	IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05
IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05	IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12	AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12
GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05	GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05
AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05	AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05
IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05	IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05
IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05	IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05
IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05	IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05
IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05	IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05
IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05	IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05
IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05	IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05

NYSE Prices Rise in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Tuesday in fairly active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 10.15 Monday, rose 4.29 points to 1164.57. It had been ahead 10 at midday. The Dow hit 1,130 last week and some brokers think that might be a low for the near future.

Advances led declines by a 10-5 margin among the 1989 issues traded.

Volume was about 98.5 million shares, up from the 73.9 million traded Monday.

Analysts said several large block trades indicated that large institutions were a bit more active than they have been in the past several months.

Some investors reportedly were encouraged by the government's report Tuesday that housing starts posted a record 26.6 percent in March to a seasonally adjusted rate of 1,638,000 units, the lowest rate since April 1983.

At the same time, building permits, which are an indication of future activity, fell 11.9 percent following an increase of 7.1 percent in February.

The reports were seen as confirming that the economy, which had been surging at a near-inflationary pace, has slowed down considerably.

And Wall Street was hopeful that would take upward pressure off interest rates.

Bond prices rose at the outset on the news but federal funds rates charged one another for overnight loans opened at a high 10 7/16 percent. U.S. Trust raised its broker loan rate to 11 1/4 percent from 11 percent.

Some investors were disturbed by yields that on three and six-month Treasury bills rose at the

government's weekly auction Monday to the highest level in more than a year and a half. Yields had dropped at the previous two auctions.

Analysts said the stock market apparently is being influenced by activities of options traders. Options expire at the end of this week, which means a lot of activity must be completed by Thursday because exchanges will be closed for Good Friday.

Because of the confusion over that activity, observers are uncertain about whether Monday's rally was a follow-up on a surge last Thursday, in which the Dow Jones average soared 26 points.

Carter Hawley Hale, a 3/4 loser Monday, was the most active NYSE-listed issue and sharply lower in trading that included a block of 2.2 million shares at 26.

Revo D.S. Inc. was active and higher. The stock plunged 5 1/4 Monday on news the U.S. Food & Drug Administration recalled a vitamin supplement made by a Revo unit.

Ralston-Purina was high on the list with a block of 1.6 million shares at 26 1/4. Baxter-Travenol was active following a block of 835,000 shares at 15 1/4.

Corroon & Black, which battled a takeover bid by Ingram Industries, was sharply lower in heavy trading. Ingram said it sold its 628,196 Corroon & Black shares to six financial institutions.

Charter Co., which fell 3/4 Monday, was lower. Charter reportedly is trying to sell its insurance units. A published report said those sales were unlikely to resolve Charter's credit woes.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12	AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12
GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05	GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05
AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05	AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05
IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05	IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05
IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05	IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05
IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05	IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05
IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05	IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05
IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05	IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05
IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05	IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05

36	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	125.25	+0.25
37	AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12	AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	45.12	+0.12
38	GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05	GE	876,543	32.12	31.75	32.00	32.05	+0.05
39	AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05	AMC	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.40	18.45	+0.05
40	IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05	IBM	654,321	12.34	12.10	12.25	12.30	+0.05
41	IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05	IBM	543,210	8.76	8.50	8.65	8.70	+0.05
42	IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05	IBM	432,109	6.54	6.30	6.45	6.50	+0.05
43	IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05	IBM	321,098	4.32	4.10	4.25	4.30	+0.05
44	IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05	IBM	210,987	3.21	3.00	3.15	3.20	+0.05
45	IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05	IBM	109,876	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	+0.05
46	IBM	98,765	1.98	1.80	1.95	2.00	+0.05	IBM	98,765	1.98	1.80	1.95	2.00	+0.05
47	IBM	87,654	1.87	1.70	1.85	1.90	+0.05	IBM	87,654	1.87	1.70	1.85	1.90	+0.05
48	IBM	76,543	1.76	1.60	1.75	1.80	+0.05	IBM	76,543	1.76	1.60	1.75	1.80	+0.05
49	IBM	65,432	1.65	1.50	1.60	1.65	+0.05	IBM	65,432	1.65	1.50	1.60	1.65	+0.05
50	IBM	54,321	1.54	1.40	1.50	1.55	+0.05	IBM	54,321	1.54	1.40	1.50	1.55	+0.05
51	IBM	43,210	1.43	1.30	1.40	1.45	+0.05	IBM	43,210	1.43	1.30	1.40	1.45	+0.05
52	IBM	32,109	1.32	1.20	1.30	1.35	+0.05	IBM	32,109	1.32	1.20	1.30	1.35	+0.05
53	IBM	21,098	1.21	1.10	1.20	1.25	+0.05	IBM	21,098	1.21	1.10	1.20	1.25	+0.05
54	IBM	10,987	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.15	+0.05	IBM	10,987	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.15	+0.05
55	IBM	9,876	1.09	0.90	1.05	1.10	+0.05	IBM	9,876	1.09	0.90	1.05	1.10	+0.05
56	IBM	8,765	1.08	0.80	1.00	1.05	+0.05	IBM	8,765	1.08	0.80	1.00	1.05	+0.05
57	IBM	7,654	1.07	0.70	0.95	1.00	+0.05	IBM	7,654	1.07	0.70	0.95	1.00	+0.05
58	IBM	6,543	1.06	0.60	0.85	0.90	+0.05	IBM	6,543	1.06	0.60	0.85	0.90	+0.05
59	IBM	5,432	1.05	0.50	0.75	0.80	+0.05	IBM	5,432	1.05	0.50	0.75	0.80	+0.05
60	IBM	4,321	1.04	0.40	0.65	0.70	+0.05	IBM	4,321	1.04	0.40	0.65	0.70	+0.05
61	IBM	3,210	1.03	0.30	0.55	0.60	+0.05	IBM	3,210	1.03	0.30	0.55	0.60	+0.05
62	IBM	2,109	1.02	0.20	0.45	0.50	+0.05	IBM	2,109	1.02	0.20	0.45	0.50	+0.05
63	IBM	1,098	1.01	0.10	0.35	0.40	+0.05	IBM	1,098	1.01	0.10	0.35	0.40	+0.05
64	IBM	987	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.30	+0.05	IBM	987	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.30	+0.05
65	IBM	876	0.99	0.00	0.20	0.25	+0.05	IBM	876	0.99	0.00	0.20	0.25	+0.05
66	IBM	765	0.98	0.00	0.15	0.20	+0.05	IBM	765	0.98	0.00	0.15	0.20	+0.05
67	IBM	654	0.97	0.00	0.10	0.15	+0.05	IBM	654	0.97	0.00	0.10	0.15	+0.05
68	IBM	543	0.96	0.00	0.05	0.10	+0.05	IBM	543	0.96	0.00	0.05	0.10	+0.05
69	IBM	432	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	+0.05	IBM	432	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	+0.05
70	IBM	321	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	321	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
71	IBM	210	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	210	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
72	IBM	109	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	109	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
73	IBM	98	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	98	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
74	IBM	87	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	87	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
75	IBM	76	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	76	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
76	IBM	65	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	65	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
77	IBM	54	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	54	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
78	IBM	43	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	43	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
79	IBM	32	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	32	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
80	IBM	21	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	21	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
81	IBM	10	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	10	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
82	IBM	9	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	9	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
83	IBM	8	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	8	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
84	IBM	7	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	7	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
85	IBM	6	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	6	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
86	IBM	5	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	5	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
87	IBM	4	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	4	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
88	IBM	3	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	3	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
89	IBM	2	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	2	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
90	IBM	1	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	1	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
91	IBM	0	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
92	IBM	0	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
93	IBM	0	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
94	IBM	0	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
95	IBM	0	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
96	IBM	0	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
97	IBM	0	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
98	IBM	0	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
99	IBM	0	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
100	IBM	0	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05	IBM	0	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05

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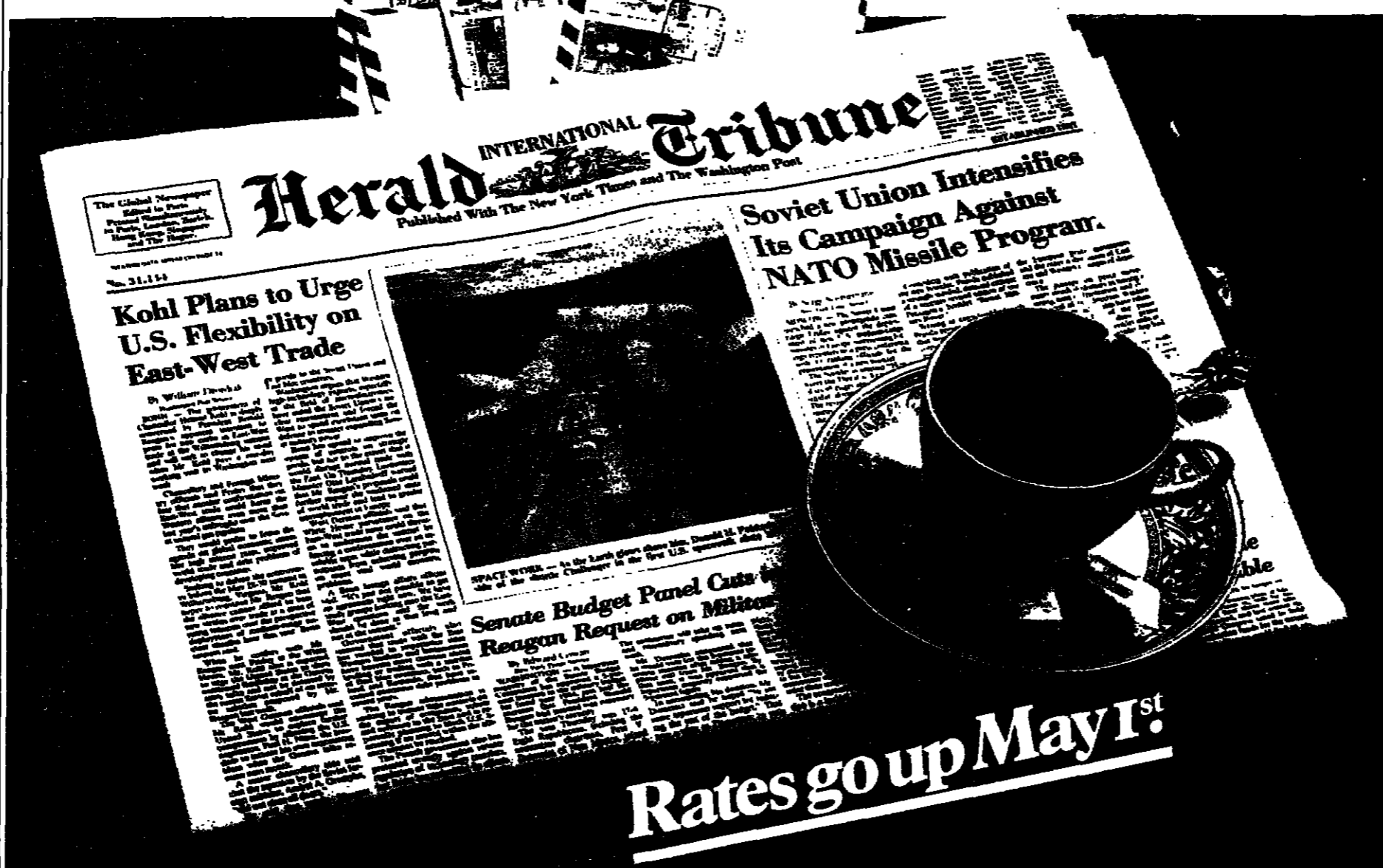
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Luxembourg	L. Fr.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
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Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
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	U.S. \$	390	195	107



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Computer Makers' Profits Rise

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — NCR Corp., Honeywell Inc. and Tandy Corp., major U.S. computer producers, reported on Monday substantial earnings growth in the year's first three months, while Apple Computer Inc., which recently introduced its Macintosh model, said its profit plummeted despite a sharp increase in sales.

Motorola Inc., meanwhile, an electronics concern, reported that its first-quarter profit more than doubled.

In Dayton, Ohio, NCR reported record earnings, revenue and orders for the quarter, citing strong market acceptance of NCR's new generation of computer systems and terminals among reasons for the improvement.

The company said profit for the quarter rose 34 percent to \$45.5 million, or \$1.70 a share, from \$34 million, or \$1.25 a share. Worldwide revenue rose 10 percent to \$614 million, from \$578.1 million.

NCR's president, Charles Exley, said the increased profit resulted primarily from improved gross margins and higher revenue levels. Incoming orders also established a new record and were broad-based across all product lines which include general purpose computers, industry specific terminals and other business information processing systems, he said.

The Minneapolis-based Honeywell reported that its first-quarter profit rose to \$39.6 million, or 84 cents a share, up 78 percent from \$22.2 million, or 49 cents a share, on worldwide revenue of \$1.39 billion, up 5.3 percent from \$1.32 billion.

The company's chairman, Edson Spencer, said Honeywell is benefitting from a very strong U.S. economy. He said international results were improved, but at a slower rate.

He said operating profit rose substantially in control products and information systems. Aerospace and defense operating profit was slightly lower. Control systems' operating profit declined, reflecting the lagging economic recovery in worldwide commercial building and industrial markets.

In Fort Worth, Texas, Tandy reported that its earnings for its fiscal third quarter ended March 31 rose 8.6 percent as sales, mostly through its Radio Shack stores, increased 11 percent.

The company said earnings rose to \$62.6 million, or 60 cents a share, from \$57.5 million, or 55 cents a share. Sales rose to \$656.1 million, from \$589.9 million.

Earnings for the first nine months rose 9 percent to \$223.4 million, from \$204 million, the company said, as sales increased 13 percent to \$2.14 billion, from \$1.89 billion.

Apple, based in Cupertino, California, said sales rose 32 percent to \$300.1 million in its second quarter ended March 30, from \$228 million in the same 1983 quarter. But profit plunged 62 percent to \$9.1 million, from \$23.9 million.

Sales for the fiscal first half were \$616.3 million, up 39 percent from the year earlier's \$442.3 million. Earnings for the half slumped 68 percent to \$15 million, from \$47.4 million.

John Sculley, Apple's chief executive officer, said the company had announced in November that the earnings for the first two quarters of fiscal 1984 would be lower due to heavy investment in "new product development and the marketing programs needed to carry Apple successfully into the future."

In Schaumburg, Illinois, Motorola said first-quarter earnings rose 144 percent to \$78 million, or \$1.99 a share, from \$32 million, or 83 cents a share. Sales rose 33 percent to \$1.26 billion, from \$942 million.

Motorola reported a strengthening demand for its electronics products, especially semiconductors, where sales rose 53 percent, new orders advanced 80 percent and backlog was up 140 percent.

Worldwide new orders of electronics products were up 25 percent and backlog was about 60 percent higher than last year, said William Weiss, the company's chief operating officer.

Robert Galvin, Motorola's chairman, said to meet growing demand, the company plans to intensify research and development programs as well as capital expansion. "The solid strength of the U.S. economy should continue beyond 1984, especially in electronics," he said.

Honda Weighs Building Car Plant in Canada

Reuters
TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. Ltd. said Tuesday it is studying the feasibility of building a car plant in Canada, but the company declined to confirm a Japanese press report that it has already decided to build the plant and has been looking at sites.

The financial daily, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, quoted Japanese and Canadian government sources as saying Honda has decided to spend 20 billion yen (\$88.9 million) on building a plant. It said Honda appears to have looked at possible sites in Quebec and Ontario. It said the plant will start by producing 70,000 to 100,000 cars a year, beginning in 1986.

A Honda spokesman said that the company was considering investment in Canada, but declined to confirm that Honda has been looking at sites.

Separately, Honda and BL's Austin Rover group said they have signed an agreement on project XX, an executive car they are jointly developing. They said the project has created separate Honda and Austin Rover vehicles on a common engineering base.

American Express Reports 28% Fall in Profit

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Tuesday that a plunge in brokerage commissions was largely responsible for a 28-percent decline in its first-quarter profit from the level of a year earlier.

At the same time, E.F. Hutton

Group Inc. and First Boston Inc. reported sharp declines in first-quarter earnings from a year earlier — when the stock market was robust — while a smaller investment firm, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., posted a modest increase.

American Express reported profit of \$116 million, or 34 cents a share, for the quarter, down from \$162 million, or 80 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 27 percent to \$2.9 billion from \$2.3 billion.

First Boston said its profit fell 28 percent to \$20.2 million, or \$1.58 a share, from \$27.9 million, or \$2.61 a share. Revenue also declined 14 percent, to \$140 million from \$162.5 million.

Hawker Profit Rose 18% in '83

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Hawker Siddeley Group PLC's share price surged Tuesday after the electrical and mechanical engineering company reported a sharp increase in profit in 1983.

After four years on a plateau, Hawker's pretax profit rose 18 percent from a year earlier to \$17.5 million (\$195 million). Sales rose 3.5 percent to £1.46 billion. The profit was about £15 million above most forecasts, and Hawker shares gained 47 pence to close at 461 pence.

The company said business conditions are improving but pointed to a shortage of credit in many markets. Some analysts expect Hawker to make a major acquisition fairly soon. The company's holdings of cash and short-term securities climbed to £275 million from £201 million a year before.

The board recommended a total dividend for the year of 11 pence, up from 9.8 pence paid in 1982.

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Digital Switch Planning Merger

The Associated Press
DALLAS — Digital Switch Corp. of Dallas and Granger Associates of Santa Clara, California, have announced that the boards of the two telecommunications equipment companies had agreed on a merger valued at more than \$350 million.

Under the plan, which was announced Monday, Granger shareholders are to receive 1.08 shares of DSC for each share of Granger stock they own. Granger stock closed Tuesday on the American Stock Exchange at \$23.75 a share, down 25 cents from Monday, while DSC was quoted on the over-the-counter market at \$23.25 bid, up 25 cents. Mr. Donald estimated that 15.6 million shares of DSC stock will be issued because of the merger, which would make the value of the merger more than \$350 million.

For the year ending Aug. 31, Granger reported that it earned \$9.3 million on revenue of \$71.3 million. For the year ended Dec. 31, DSC reported earnings of \$25.5 million on revenue of \$127.1 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Allianz Versicherungs AG denied published report that troubled Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Florida, approached Allianz with an offer to sell three Charter Life insurance units.

Allied Corp., the diversified U.S. oil, gas and chemicals company, said earnings for the first quarter increased 12.7 percent to \$133 million, or \$2.04 a share, and that sales rose 12 percent to \$2.8 billion. Edward L. Hennessy Jr., the chairman, attributed the gains to continued growth in the automotive, defense, housing and electronics markets, augmented by improved productivity.

Roncales SA, which trades as Labovics Casen, for £1.6 million (\$2.29 million). It said Casen, which markets a range of medical specialty products, provides it with a sound base from which to expand its activities in Spain, and completes a network of pharmaceutical subsidiaries in the major European markets.

General Foods Corp. will sell its Gaines Pet Foods business to Anderson, Clayton & Co. for an undisclosed amount. Gaines employs 1,000 people at its headquarters in White Plains, New York, and at plants in Topeka, Kansas, and Kankakee, Illinois, and has annual sales of about \$300 million.

Nynex Corp., Pacific Telesis Group, Bell Atlantic Corp. and BellSouth, four of the eight telephone companies spun off from American Telephone & Telegraph Co. last January, have reported their first quarterly earnings. Charles Scheike, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said most analysts had expected the companies to report only 20 percent of what they had projected for the year in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Instead, Nynex earnings were 24 percent of the total projected, those of Pacific Telesis a little more than 25 percent and Bell Atlantic's 25 percent. BellSouth said earnings "were in line with our projections."

Porsche AG, the West German automaker, set a price of 780 Deutsche marks (\$295.68) per nominal 50 DM share for its first public equity offering, the chairman, Ferry Porsche, said. Porsche said the share will entitle holders to half the dividend paid on results for the year ending July 31. The offering will be made between April 25 and 27.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC said it has conditionally agreed to buy J.W. Cameron Co. from Ellerman Holdings Group for £44 million (\$62.57 million). Cameron owns 460 public houses and 80 liquor stores, mainly in northeast England.

Standard Oil Co. of California, still working on what would be the largest merger in U.S. history, said it has extended its \$10.1-million offer to buy all the outstanding shares of Gulf Corp. stock at \$80 a share. The previous deadline, which already had been pushed back once, was midnight last Monday. To date, about 130.4 million shares of Gulf stock, representing about 79 percent of the shares outstanding, have been tendered. So-called said it will give the remaining stockholders until April 23 to tender their shares.

Time Inc., the U.S. magazine and book publisher, with interest in cable and pay-TV, said net income for the first quarter jumped 51 percent, to \$43.5 million, or 67 cents a share, from a year earlier. Revenue rose 15 percent, to \$693.8 million. All of the company's operating areas reported higher profits.

New Levi Head Presses Cost-Cutting

(Continued from Page 7)
Levi's said of Mr. Haas, who was a lexicographer at Berkeley and ranked in the top 5 percent of his class at the Harvard Business School. "It's been a steady, solid performance."

Levi went public in 1971 after more than a century of family ownership. A global corporation that netted nearly a third of its \$2.73 billion in 1983 sales outside the United States, Levi has 43,000 employees.

Members of the Haas family still sold about 44 percent of the company's 31.6 million shares, valued at \$580 million. And the new president's uncle, Peter E. Haas, 65, and

father, Walter A. Haas Jr., 68, remain on the scene, as chairman and head of the board's executive committee, respectively.

But Mr. Grohman's appointment as chief executive and president in 1981, succeeding Peter Haas, was seen as a recognition by top management that no younger member of the family was then ready to take over. Mr. Grohman, one-time president of BVD Co. and the former head of Levi's international operations, concentrated on improving productivity, squeezing out annual gains of 5 percent or more. But he also spent much of his time training his successor.

"Robert Haas would have probably risen to the top in just about any company, although maybe not as quickly as at Levi," said Dennis Ross, a retailing and consumer analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "But there is no doubt that this is a very bright, perceptive person and an able manager."

Those traits will be immediately put to the test because the new president has taken command at a time when Levi is trying to emerge from three years of erratic earnings.

The company rebounded from the recession in 1983 after two years of big profit declines, registering a 54-percent gain, to \$194.5 million, or \$4.61 a share. But it suffered a disappointing first quarter this year, with a 70-percent drop in profit, to \$10.9 million, or 26 cents a share. Jeffrey Edelman, an apparel analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds, said he expects a slight decline in earnings for the year, to about \$4.50 a share.

Job Moves Increasing

(Continued from Page 7)
value of an executive's contract possibilities in European companies."

"If there was true pension portability, it would loosen some historic ties and pseudo-loyalties," said David Joys, executive vice president or Russell Reynolds Associates in London, the U.S. executive-search firm. Other search firms don't believe that pension portability will make that much difference. They think that the old cultural and linguistic barriers are still what keep senior managers at home.

"The best ones don't think in terms of pensions anyway," said Mr. Lassante. If Europe's past still weighs on a senior manager's decision to move, the present also has brought its own set of social changes that tend to keep executives closer to home.

"The reason there is less mobility than there might be is because, like in the U.S., many wives are wasting their own careers," said Mary L. Cooper, a professor of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

In a survey done by International Management magazine, 70 percent of the senior managers interviewed five years ago said they would "uproot their family to a new location for a higher paying and more responsible job."

Today, only 47 percent of the senior managers interviewed said that they would relocate. While other factors may come into play, Professor Cooper believes that the main reason making an executive hesitate about taking a new and higher job is that the decision now tends to involve the whole family.

"I can see a change where more senior managers say 'no thanks' to jobs because wives have their own career commitments," said Anders f. Borg, a partner with N.V. Kerndtson in Brussels, an executive-search firm.

"But top-level executives probably wouldn't have that problem. They will have been automatically selected in such a way that their family would be willing to accept whatever decision they thought best."

The Federal Republic of Nigeria Refinancing of Short-Term Trade Arrears

During the last few weeks the Federal Military Government of Nigeria has been holding detailed discussions with Export Credit Agencies and major suppliers of goods and services who have large amounts outstanding from Nigeria on ways of settling the arrears of short-term trade payments which have built up as a result of constraints on foreign exchange resources at the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Agreement in principle on an arrangement to give effect to this settlement has been reached with creditors in respect of very substantial arrears, and the Federal Military Government of Nigeria is now offering all eligible creditors (other than U.S. persons) who have short-term arrears due to them the opportunity to participate in the same arrangement.

Creditors, including banks, (other than U.S. persons) claiming receivables due from Nigeria can freely obtain details of this arrangement contained in the Central Bank of Nigeria Circular dated 18th April, 1984, which is available for collection in person or on written request from the most convenient to them of the offices listed below.

This Circular sets out the relevant procedures and includes provision for eligible creditors (other than U.S. persons) to lodge with The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., London, as Reconciliation Bank, by 30th May, 1984 a statement of their claimed arrears for reconciliation and for approval by the Central Bank of Nigeria, and for them to accept the terms of this arrangement.

Offices:
The Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos.
The Nigerian High Commission, London.
The Nigerian Diplomatic Missions in France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland.

GTE Net Is Record For First Quarter

United Press International
NEW YORK — GTE Corp. reported Tuesday record first-quarter earnings of \$257 million, a 17-percent increase from \$220 million last year. Revenue increased 16 percent to \$3.4 billion, the company said.

The Stamford, Connecticut-based telephone company said the 1983 first quarter included about \$17 million of tax refunds applicable to prior years. Per-share earnings rose 11 percent to \$1.30, from \$1.17 a year earlier, when there were 5 percent fewer shares outstanding.

Excluding the special tax refunds, the communications company's per-share earnings increased 20 percent from the level of the first quarter of 1983.

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Disney Dinosaur

In the Ivory Coast

people inside the dinosaur skin. The stunt person moved the four legs and a group of eight special-

just an overgrown reptile. Unfortunately, reptiles don't have too many expressions. A snake just doesn't convey much emotion.



"Baby" is the first U. S. feature to be filmed in the Ivory Coast, which was chosen, according to

went off for several hours at a time. This is a hotel boasting "the only ice rink in Black Africa," but no power meant no ice. The Disney folks got used to having dinner by candlelight.

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